THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 29 PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 24.

Gladstone on the Irish Troubles—Telegraphic Communication with the United States.

A Revolutionary Manifesto Against the French Emperor.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival of the steamship Holsatia at New York yesterday morning, we have European dates to July 24.

ENGLAND.

Gladstone on the Political Situation—Cures for Irish Grievances.

The London *News* of July 23 says:—

"Mr. Gladstone, who was unable to be present on Tuesday at the inauguration of the Palmerston memorials, visited Romsey yesterday, and addressed a large assembly in front of the Town Hall. The Mayor presided, and several members of the Corporation were present. The Right Hon. W. Cowper, M. P., also attended. The Mayor having introduced Mr. Gladstone, a complimentary address to the right honorable gentleman was read by the town clerk.

Mr. Gladstone then said:—I had the advantage of being one of the colleagues of Lord Palmerston, and I will not disguise, since it is no matter of mere personal egotism, that I look back with much satisfaction upon many labors performed in concert with him, and in the administration of which he was the head—labors which I trust have not been wholly without advantage to the country. We, the people of the United Kingdom, are the stewards of a great and noble inheritance, which it is our duty not only to enjoy but to improve—an inheritance with respect to which it is our business to admit that there remains much which requires the application of effectual and ever vigorous remedy in one portion in particular of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) But after allowing for all this, it is a noble inheritance, and the one desire which animates us all is that, if we have received it as a great treasure from our forefathers, we may be able to hand it down to our children a greater treasure still. (Cheers.) The custody of this treasure is now committed, in a measure now far exceeding the precedent of former times, to the hands of the people themselves. The responsibilities of parliamentary life have rarely been greater than they are likely to be during the Parliament that will assemble in the month of December next. The mind and intelligence of Great Britain have recently been addressed with a new intensity to the condition of Ireland—(hear, hear)—and a profound impression has stamped itself on the minds of all in the first place that Ireland is ill; and in the second place, that if Ireland be ill, and so long as Ireland is ill, England and Scotland cannot be well. (Hear, hear.) I sometimes am tempted to wish that that sea which separates us from our Irish countrymen could be for a time removed. It is a subject of old observation among intelligent men that distance enormously and inordinately alters the view which men take of public affairs. It has been said that to hear of a broken arm in our own house or our village would more impress the mind than to be told that a town of ten thousand men had been swallowed by an earthquake in China; and applying this principle upon a more moderate scale, I must express my conviction that this is likewise true of Ireland, separated though it be from us only by a narrow strip of sea, for I do believe that if we went backwards and forwards, from England to Ireland, from among Englishmen to be among Irishmen, as you here may pass from Hampshire to Wilts, we should long ago have acquired some true and just conception of the great duties that are still incumbent upon us with reference to the sister island, and of the responsibility that we have to discharge. (Hear, hear.) In some considerable degree we trust that within the limits of Great Britain it may be said we are a united people. We may have our differences, and we always shall, and they are serious differences upon many affairs, but notwithstanding that we are in the main a united people. The masses of the people from the highest to the lowest are attached to the Queen, to the throne, to the Government, to the laws, to the institutions of the country, and attached to one another. But when we cross the Channel we unfortunately come, not to a united, but to a very divided country—a country divided in itself, and a country a large portion of whose people—it is painful to confess it, but it is for our welfare as well as theirs that we should not blind ourselves to the undoubted fact—a large portion of whose people are either dull or indifferent in their attachment to the rest of the United Kingdom, and to its laws and institutions as men positively estranged from them. Now, gentlemen, do not let us deceive ourselves. For it is shocking, if it be true, that after seven hundred years of political action between Great Britain and Ireland—not of equal political connection, but of connection, up to a quite recent period, as between a superior and a subordinate country, entailing nearly the whole responsibility upon the superior country, and taking it away from the subordinate country—it is painful, I say, to hear that after seven centuries of such connection this condition of fundamental estrangement should still, to a lamentable degree, prevail. (Hear, hear.) Well, gentlemen, we proposed what I, in my sphere, shall endeavor to do—what I believe my right honorable friend near me, if honored with your suffrage, will co-operate in doing—is this:—We propose to try no other medicine for the sister country than the medicine of justice. (Cheers.) We have no magical arts to practice; we have no special recipes or formulary, or fine phrases to dangle before you or before the eyes of Ireland. We propose to apply religious equality to Ireland—to remove the State Church which now exists there—(cheers and cries of "No")—and carefully to avoid, and if necessary to resist, the erection of any other State Church. (Cheers.) We propose to apply this method, not because it is a method necessarily suited to all circumstances and all countries, but because it is eminently suited to and required by the circumstances and the case of Ireland.

FRANCE.

An Alleged Revolutionary Manifesto.

A letter from Paris of July 22 says:—The *Pays* follows up the Emperor's Fontainebleau lecture on political assassination by publishing, with a great *a orum* and flourish of trumpets, a bulletin dated Paris, June 24, 1868, purporting to emanate from "The Central Committee of Action of the Revolutionary Commune of Paris," and being an appeal to insurrection and the murder of the Emperor. The *Pays* asserts that what it now publishes is a copy of a printed paper, "circulating from hand to hand in all Paris;" but its prefatory article, written by M. Paul de Cassagnac, is scarcely consistent with this allegation, for the writer says he has just received "the factum by post in a sealed envelope." How, then, does he know that it has been largely or at all circulated in Paris? I never in my life saw a document looking more like a fabrication by one of that peculiar class of police agents called *agens provocateurs*, of whom all French governments had a great many at their service. It is headed "*Liberte! Egalite! Fraternite! Republicus Francaise*," and begins in this way:—

Citizens—There is a fatal hour for citizens as well as for kings. The irrevocable word which liberty in her wrath hurls at kings it may also say contemptuously to peoples—too late! The time has come to inquire whether or not France is to live. The tyranny of the second empire has borne the same fruits as the first—the natural fruit of every reign of a single individual. The country is in danger. Its danger follows upon its shame, and that is just. Loss of liberty, loss of honor, loss of capital and credit, loss of all our physical and moral force, loss of our influence in the present, of our most noble traditions of the past and of our hopes for the future, loss of our conscience and of our confidence in ourselves. Fifteen milliards of debt in fifteen years! Such is the schedule of the second empire, worse even than that of the first. It is time to take counsel for the common safety. France can endure no more. The *coup d'etat* brought her slavery; the Mexican and Roman wars disgrace; the perpetual borrowing system ruin, and the military law death. Our rights, our glory, and our purse are past praying for. Our very existence is in question. *Vive l'Empereur* means "Death to France." What must we do? Why, do as he did. A single man made a *coup d'etat* against France; a whole people may make one for her. Let our cry, then, be, *Vive la France*. Down with the Emperor.

This exordium contains the whole substance of the bulletin.

Reports from Paris state that a violent revolutionary manifesto published by the Paris *Pays*, which was circulated in London a month ago, seems to be generally looked upon as a mere fabrication. The *Avenir National* suggests that it has been manufactured for government purposes by government agents, and says it is not the first time that documents of an equally alarming character have appeared on the eve of an electoral contest. It is surprised at the facility with which such papers circulate. They reach the journals, it says, almost without disguise, and the police, who are so clever on that occasion, know nothing about them and cannot discover the authors. The *Avenir National*, however, warns its readers from keeping a collection of such documents, as they might entail upon the possessor the suspicion of belonging to a secret society, or of desiring to assassinate the Emperor. Scarcely any notice of the manifesto is taken by the other Paris journals, and the *Temps* had neither seen nor heard of it until it appeared in the *Pays*.

According to the Paris *Figaro*, the French Government is reported to have it in contemplation to abolish the second ballot, which is now necessary in all elections when no candidate obtains the absolute majority of the votes at first polled. The reason for the measure is believed to be that at these second ballots all parties coalesce against the official candidate. A Paris correspondent says that the change would amount to a *coup d'etat*, and that, if carried out, it will be universally denounced as an audacious robbery *in extremis* of the people's rights.

Cable Communication with the United States.

The Paris *Union*, adverting to the concession lately made by the French Government for an electric cable to the United States, gives the following explanation on the subject:—

The line is to be divided into two sections, the first comprising the part between Brest and St. Pierre-Miquelon, about 2688 nautical miles, and the second the space between the stations at St. Pierre and New York, or 950 miles. This route has the double advantage over the existing telegraph of serving for the French fisheries of Newfoundland and of being less costly in construction. The straight line, in fact, offers almost insurmountable difficulties, in consequence of the currents and depths to be met with at every step, while that adopted by the new company follows almost invariably a line of table land, the known bottom of which affords a certainty of success. The French cable should, according to the terms of the charter, be inaugurated by the 1st of August, 1869. The concessionists have consequently already placed themselves in a position to fulfil their engagements by taking into association the most eminent and practical men of England and France in the science of electric telegraphy. The laying down of the cable will take place in the months of July and August, 1869, the two best of the year for such an operation. The studies of the project are terminated, and an additional guarantee is furnished by the fact that the persons who will invest their capital in this really national work have conducted their examination with equal intelligence and prudence. The trace which has been preferred assures success, whilst the other was full of peril and uncertainty. One of the great defects of the line which unites England to America is the high rate charged, but the new one will not have the same inconveniences. The charter, in fixing the maximum tariff at one hundred francs for twenty words, has established a competition which will be advantageous to the new enterprise.

A fearful accident is reported from Fontainebleau. Works are in progress there to bring the waters of the Vanne to Paris. A landslip took place on July 20, and buried eight men alive. When the earth was removed four of them were dead, and the others so much injured as to leave but little hope of their recovery. As soon as the disaster was made known to the Empress, her Majesty, with that kindliness which entitles her to universal respect and admiration, immediately took steps to place the families of the victims beyond the reach of want.

The report that the Empress had arranged the marriage of her niece, the Duke of Alva's daughter, with the Duke de Sotomayer is contradicted. Her Majesty has undertaken the education of her nieces, who are styled at Court the Ladies Stuart, in memory of their ancestor, the Duke of Berwick and Albany, son of James II, of Scotland.

AUSTRIA.

Telegraph Extension and Receipts.

The *Debatte* of Vienna publishes a report of M. Mahy, Director of the Austrian telegraphs, from which it appears that the extent of the latter in the Cisleithan counties is 1913 German miles, with 4617 miles of wire, besides 1253 miles of lines used for railway signals. In the course of 1867 seventeen new offices and forty-six auxiliary stations were opened, and, in all, 858 were at work at the end of the year. Those in Hungary are 135 in number. In June, 1867, a treaty was concluded with Turkey, in September five others with Switzerland, in virtue of which a great portion of the English correspondence with India has been diverted to the Austrian lines. In the year 1867 2,217,929 despatches were sent off from the Cisleithan offices, producing a receipt of 1,523,922 florins. The whole revenue of the telegraphs for that year was 2,330,000 florins and the expense 2,200,000.

Riots in Trieste.

Disturbances continue all over Trieste. On the 14th of July numerous assemblages were formed; the director of police, Kraus, had his hat broken and was obliged to draw his sword to free himself from the crowd which menaced him. A rumor of the resignation of Baron de Bach having spread, the town was suddenly illuminated. The windows of the Bishop's residence, which were not lit up, were smashed, as well as those of a merchant who several times refused to do as other people did. One of the territorial guard was wounded in a row and carried to the hospital. The same night numbers of peasants were seen entering the place armed with guns. A young man was killed the previous day near the Cafe Ferari. Mortuary notices were placarded on all the walls inviting the population to pay the deceased the last honors. An unknown hand wrote at the bottom of the posters, *Vendetta*. The police did not appear uneasy at these threatening symptoms. The funeral took place and an immense crowd was present, but no disorder occurred.

GERMANY.

The Relations Towards Italy.

The North German *Gazette* has been instructed to state that the passages in the Prussian report on the war of 1866, which caused so much annoyance in Italy, owing to the disparaging manner in which the Italian army is spoken of, have been incorrectly translated. It adds that all parties in Prussia do the fullest justice to the immovable firmness with which Italy refused a separate treaty of peace, and to the valor displayed by her army. The explanation of the North German *Gazette* did not appear in time to prevent General della Marmora from bringing the subject before the Italian Parliament, and, as already announced by telegraph, the Prussian report is to be met by an Italian report, now in preparation.

GENERAL NEWS.

The details of Mithad Pasha's new scheme of a savings bank were announced in Constantinople. The new establishment, designed mainly for the benefit of the working classes, will receive deposits of the very smallest amounts, on which interest will be allowed at the rate of six per cent. The safety of its funds will be guaranteed by the Government, and its immediate control will be confided to the Council of State, which has named an honorary administrative committee of four members—two of whom, Osman Rhemzi Effendi and Balmoumdj Eshref Effendi, are Turkish merchants of repute, and the others, MM. Paspali and Puzik Tinghirzade, Christians of accepted responsibility—by whom the institution will be immediately controlled and its accounts periodically checked.

Advices from Macedonia report very favorably of the coming crops. The estimate is that the corn crop will be a third more abundant than last year. The silk crop also promises excellently. Altogether the prospects of the season both for the Treasury and the farmers are unusually good.

An extraordinary series of crimes have just been committed at Verona by a man named Bezzatti, aged sixty-three. He had been recently dismissed from some employment under the municipality, and a prosecution was commenced against him for embezzlement of property belonging to the city. Recently, armed with a pitchfork, he entered a cafe in which the Mayor was seated, and attacked him on the instant, inflicting several dangerous wounds; he then went out, and meeting two persons, named Brescani and Franscescaini, killed the former and grievously injured the latter; he next entered another cafe, and assailing the municipal assessor, M. Fassesti, mortally wounding him, and inflicted serious injury on two other persons named Tagliaferri and Anti. He was at length secured, and placed in confinement.

Telegrams from Athens state that a convention had been arranged between the Hellenic Government and the firm of Langrand-Dumonceau for the construction of a network of railways by which the principal cities of Greece would be united and the country placed in direct communication with the other portions of Europe.

TEXAS.

The Millican Riots—The Other Side of the Story—The Riot Incited by Rebels.

The telegraphic reports from Rebel sources were in effect that the riots at Millican, Texas, were caused by the insubordination of the colored people; but our exchanges show the facts to be the reverse—the Rebel whites having excited the riots, and taken the occasion which they afforded to kill the colored Union men. We quote the Austin (Texas) *Republican*:—

* * * The crowd endeavoring to make the arrest of the murderers were all negroes. The posse of the Deputy Sheriff were all whites. The whites allege that they were fired upon and acted in self-defense, and under the legal authority of the Sheriff. The result is that from fifty to sixty negroes were killed, but not a single white man has been killed or injured. The accounts add that two railroad trains were seized, and that large bodies of armed whites were sent from Bryan and other points to Millican. Recently, an armed force of two hundred whites surrounded an officer of the United States, in Freestone county and rescued some prisoners from his hands. On the 4th of July, at Jefferson City, an armed force of three hundred men took possession of the place, fortified the houses, and picketed the roads leading to the city. What means this? It is simply armed rebellion against the Government. The Rebels of Texas are to-day better armed and better organized than they were during the late civil war. They are looking forward to the Presidential election, and the refusal to count the "white man's" electoral votes of the Southern States, which they propose to elect in informal elections, as they did the delegates to the secession convention in Texas in 1860, as furnishing the time and the occasion for the renewal of the Rebellion under the auspices of the President of the United States. This is what all this means. The Rebellion may be said to be upon us.

TESTIMONY OF A COLORED WITNESS.

The freedmen had been in the habit of congregating at their hall, which the Rebs had termed "Hall of the Loyal League." Two weeks ago, a number of the white citizens proposed and openly avowed that they would break up the Loyal League. They came there in the night, fully armed, to the number of twenty or more, and fired several shots into the house where the colored men were congregated. It was then agreed by the colored men that, if they came there again to molest them, they, the colored men, would protect themselves. Nothing further occurred until Thursday last, when the Rev. Mr. Brooks, a colored pastor, with twenty-five men, went to learn the fate of a colored man who was reported to have been hanged on the evening previous. On their return to their homes, in a peaceable and law-abiding manner, they were waylaid and fired upon by a body of white citizens, who lay in ambush for them, killing two colored men. This occurred without any threats or acts of violence on the part of the colored men. The whites then increased in numbers to over three hundred. They went to every colored house and took what arms and munitions of war they could find, and deliberately killed or wounded every colored man they could find. I am really and positively sure that the number of colored men killed will reach (60) sixty, while not one of the whites were killed. I was one of the party who had to run away, thus saving my life. The whites went to my house, and took away three guns I had, and broke and destroyed all my household furniture. It is a well-known fact, which can be fully proved here, that it was a wilful determination on the part of disloyal white men to murder every Union man, white and colored, in the neighborhood. The leaders of this outrage were three ex-Rebels, named respectively Henderson Hardie, Samuel Edwards, and George Stout, who reside here. Governor Hamilton corroborates this testimony.

Great Fire in the Michigan Pineries.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says:—The fires are doing a great amount of damage to the timbers in the Michigan pineries. Judges estimate that 10,000 acres of pine timber have been already burned, and the fires are still raging. Most of that burned belonged to E. B. Ward. The logging camps of Mr. Ludington, of this city, have been in danger, and only by the most active measures have they been saved. All the people who can go are out fighting the fire. The Ludington *Record* says that during the last two years at least 15,000 acres of timber have been burned so as to prove a total loss to the owners. Good judges say that pine burned at this season of the year will not be damaged so as to be unfit to cut the coming winter, but after the first year it becomes worm-eaten, rendering it unfit for market. The smoke from the fires has hung in dense masses over the western shore of the lake for several days.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Wealth, Divorce, Love, and Medicine—Mysterious Death of a Mysterious personage.

The last number of the Erie (Pa.) *Gazette* tells the following story:—

A lady named Mrs. Riggs, who had been living at the old Martin Hotel in Girard (the landlord is Mr. Albee, we believe), and engaged in superintending the erection of a fine residence for herself on Rice avenue in that flourishing borough, died quite unexpectedly on Monday. She came to Girard recently, intending to make her new house her home for life. She was reported quite wealthy. The *Dispatch* says that foul play is suspected, and that the citizens of Girard have resolved to investigate the matter.

We have additional particulars of the Girard case. Mrs. Riggs is originally from Philadelphia, where, we believe, she married. Her first husband, whose name we have not learned, left her $400,000. A few years since she married her present husband, Mr. Riggs, of the well known and wealthy banking house of that name in New York. She retained her own property, and was worth at least $200,000 when she died. Her business agent is a brother of her first husband. His wife is dead, his daughter, a young lady, has been with him, waiting on Mrs. Riggs. The latter had a suit for divorce pending against her husband, and, it is said, ultimately intended to marry her business manager. She was taken sick a week before she died. This agent and his daughter excluded all others from waiting upon her, and the agent, pretending to some medical skill, administered ether, chloroform, and such other things as he preferred. A doctor lived across the road from the hotel; he was not allowed to be called. The dead lady's agent took entire control of her case. Since her death the daughter has become seriously ill—her father also acting as physician for her. A few days before Mrs. Riggs died, an inferior-looking woman came to help her agent take care of her, and claimed to be her sister. Many circumstances looked so strange that the landlord said that a post mortem examination should be held on Mrs. Riggs' body—but on Monday night it was removed to the residence of Dan Rice (who is an intimate acquaintance of the said business agent) with the intention of taking it to Philadelphia for burial. So far as could be ascertained, Mrs. Riggs' immense property goes to the sick daughter of her agent, and if the daughter dies to the agent himself. The affair has caused a great deal of excitement at Girard, and there are prominent citizens there whose duty it is to at once call on the authorities for a thorough investigation of the entire matter.

POLITICAL.

—Messrs. McCrary and Clagett, Republican and Democratic candidates for Congress in the First District, Iowa, have arranged for nine meetings for joint discussion.

—It is in contemplation to hold three soldiers' mass meetings in New Jersey during the coming campaign—one at Camden, one at Trenton, and the third at Newark.

—When Wade Hampton left Columbia at the approach of Sherman's army, he announced that he was "bound to Texas or hell." He was brought up in the Democratic party.

—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says:—"The Democratic party deliberately sacrificed thousands of white men in order to save their slaves, and yet it calls itself a white man's party!"

—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that a friend left the following at that office:—"Toast for the Democratic Party—'Here's to the old Democratic ship. She needs but one *sea more* (Seymour) to sink her.'"

—The Chicago *Times* says that the present Congress is a Congress of traitors, to which the *Post* of the same city replies:—"The only refutation of this calumny we need to make is to say that the *Times* opposes Congress."

—The rebel flag has been raised again in the South. The New Orleans *Crescent* says a steamer on the river came down a few days ago with the stars and bars flying. "Disperse the carpet-bag governments." That's the secret of it."

—The Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic newspaper of New England, said of Schuyler Colfax in 1863:—"He is an intelligent, active, workingman; a good printer, a good editor, a good citizen, and has discharged his duty conscientiously, we have no doubt, as a public man."

—The Columbus *Journal* thinks it will be a pleasant thing for the Pendletonians to put their hands into their pockets and fork over the amount of Baron Belmont's assessments for campaign purposes, to be used in trying to elect their dear friend Seymour, king of the bondholders, avenger of the banks, and golden redeemer of bonds and greenbacks!

—Wade Hampton and his ex-Rebel comrades, in their wild crusade for the overthrow of the reconstruction laws, seem to have forgotten the following words inserted by General Grant in the parole of the Rebel officers on the surrender of Lee:—"The above named officers will not be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside."

—Howell Cobb, at the Democratic meeting in Atlanta, had the imbecile malice to tell the following ineffably foolish lie of Grant:—"This man who travels over the battle-field and thrusts his sword into each dead body, is a man who can never get my support for the Presidency." In the whole history of political contentions, we do not remember so badly constructed a lie as this. And yet Cobb knew enough of his audience to suppose it would be believed by some portion of them.

—At a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting at Atlanta, Ga., one of the speakers denounced the Constitutional Amendment as "prepared principally for the purpose of keeping out of office such gentlemen and true patriots as Howell Cobb, A. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, B. H. Hill, John C. Breckinridge, and Jefferson Davis!" As the speaker named each of the patriots in the above list, there was a storm of cheers; but when he mentioned the name of Jefferson Davis the hall was at once the scene of a wild and tumultuous uproar. Both delegates and spectators jumped to their feet as if in excitement uncontrollable. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved and shaken fiercely above their heads, and yells and shouts and cheers and wild stamping for the space of several minutes shook the hall. Certainly this is what might be expected from a Democratic ratification meeting.

George Washington's Last Vote.

The father of his country was conscientious in the discharge of every duty as a citizen, and never failed to vote. The last occasion of his doing so was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died on the 11th of December following. The Court House of Fairfax county was then over the old market house, and immediately fronting Gadby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside, and while the election was progressing—several thousand persons being assembled around the polls—Washington drove up in his old and well known family carriage. The crowd spontaneously gave way, and made a lane for him to pass through as he approached the Court House steps. A gentleman who was standing at Gadby's door saw eight or ten good-looking men immediately spring forward and follow the General up the steps, in order to support him if necessary. According to the custom of that time, the five candidates were sitting on the bench, who rose in a body and bowed profoundly on the entrance of Washington. Very gracefully returning their salutation, the Register of the Polls said, "Well, General, how do you vote?" (It was then by *viva voce*). He looked a moment at the candidates, and replied, "Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not men;" and having audibly pronounced his vote, he made another graceful bow, and retired. He was greatly cheered by the outside crowd on returning to his carriage

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The European Markets—Financial and Commercial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 4—A. M.—Consols 94⅜ for money, and 94⅜@94½ for account. Five-twenties 71⅝@71¾; Illinois Central, 94; Erie, 42.

FRANKFORT, August 4—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 75⅜.

LIVERPOOL, August 4—A. M.—Cotton heavy at the closing prices of yesterday; the sales of to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. All other quotations are unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Heavy Rain—Protection from Another Flood.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 4.—We had a very heavy storm last night, accompanied with thunder and lightning. A vast amount of rain fell, and Jones' Falls was somewhat swollen, but there was no damage done. Engineers are now surveying the Falls, and making observations to report regarding what mode is to be adopted regarding the changing of channel or improving said stream to prevent a future flood. Any plan will cost a million of dollars.

Business is dull. Weather cloudy, warm, and threatening rain.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

A New Line of Pacific Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—The steamship Japan sailed for Yokahama and Hong Kong to-day, inaugurating a monthly line of steamers between San Francisco and Hong Kong. She takes out 272 passengers, and merchandise valued at $90,000, and $878,000 in specie. J. Ross Browne, the American minister to China, Charles D. Poston, Commissioner of the Agricultural Department, and Baron Ruktshien, geologist, are passengers.

The press of the Pacific coast unanimously endorses Mr. Brown for the China mission, as possessing many qualifications to assist him in rendering valuable services to the United States. Baron Ruktshien intends making geological researches in China.

Flour quoted at 5·75@6·75; Wheat nominal at $1·75; Legal-tenders 70 cents.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Rise in the Ohio—A Suicide.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—John Bauman committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head.

The recent rise in the Ohio river has brought out all the first-class packets. The double-deckers America and General Little, of the United States mail line, have resumed their trips between Cincinnati and Louisville.

Protection to Bathers at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 4.—The proprietors of the United States Hotel have now a well-manned surf boat employed, for the protection of their guests while bathing. It is hoped that all the other hotels and excursion houses will very soon follow this good example.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	130¾	Pacific M. S. Co.	101¼
N. Y. and E. R.	59¼	West. Union Tel.	31⅝
Phil. and Rea. R.	92⅝	Clev. and Tol. R.	101¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86⅝	Toledo & Wabash	49¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	75
Chi. and N. W. com.	81½	Adams Express Co	52¾
Chic. and N. W. prf.	81¾	U. S. Express Co.	47
Chi. and R. I. R.	111¼	Tennessee 6s new	62¾
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109⅝	Gold	146⅛
		Feverish.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Brewster.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney.—Prison cases were taken up this morning, though as yet there was not a full representation from Moyamensing. The Grand Jury have scarcely had time to return many bills soon enough to have the witnesses summoned and the other preliminaries arranged.

While hearing a motion for a continuance of a bail case, his Honor took occasion to say that the present session would necessarily be a short and busy one, as the authorities desired to cleanse the Court rooms as soon as a cessation of business would permit, and therefore he would invariably give preference to dock cases over bail cases, but would continue the session as late as there remained cases to be disposed of.

A junior member of the Bar soon afterwards stated that he wished to do his utmost to facilitate the speedy transaction of the business, and would therefore move to have one of his assault and battery cases continued for the term. Rather a novel method of clearing up the calendar.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

John Silverton pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. It was testified that on July 28 he took lodgings at a lady's house, and several days afterwards it was found that a trunk belonging to the family had been broken open and robbed, and he had left the house. He was followed, and arrested at the Continental Hotel, where he acknowledged the theft. He restored a lady's sacque he had stolen, valued at $0.

John Pifer pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny; in truth, all the facts being known he committed no burglary. It was shown that one afternoon, about 4 o'clock, in broad daylight, he entered a gentleman's residence by forcing open a window, and stole two $50 bonds and some other valuables. He was observed, and was followed to his home, and when arrested soon consented to confess that he was a guilty man; but as he did this before nightfall, he was no burglar.

Michael Maxwell was accused of being a horse thief, and didn't deny it; the truth being that he had sneaked into a gentleman's house and stolen a coat and several other articles of clothing, and was detected before he could get away. Finding himself caught he even lay down upon the floor and played drunk, which wouldn't do.

Charles Malone (colored), pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying a concealed deadly weapon. An officer heard him, at Sixth and Lombard streets, threatening to shoot a bartender if he refused to give him whisky, and suddenly taking him in charge, he found a loaded pistol in his pocket.

E. D. Branson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, having been arrested at Front and Market streets, with a bale of goods under his arm that he had just stolen from the northwest corner of Second and Chesnut streets.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.

Bernard Fagan was convicted of a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Abel Stover, in whose stable he was employed as hostler. The witnesses for the Commonwealth testified that because of insolence given by the prisoner Mr. Stover discharged him and told him to call again at some subsequent time for the wages due him. Being already in an ugly humor, he became very much incensed at this and struck Mr. Stover several times with a heavy pitchfork, one blow breaking his hand.

The prisoner offered no testimony whatever.

—"Governor Seymour's war record is infinitely better than Grant's."—*Louisville Journal*. From the Rebel point of view unquestionably.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Tuesday, August 4, 1868. }

The plethoric condition of the Money Market, recorded for a long time past, still continues, with but little probability of any change until the crops commence moving from the West to the seaboard, when, it is anticipated, a large drain will be made in that direction. The unemployed balances at the banks are large, and there is no difficulty in obtaining loans on call at from 4 to 6 per cent., the former figure on Government collaterals. The most unsatisfactory feature of the present condition of our bonds is the fact that they are carrying large amounts of Government and other stocks for speculation.

The Stock Market was exceedingly heavy, and prices of all the fancy securities on the list materially declined. Government loans, however, closed at 114⅞@115⅛ for the registered 1881s; 115⅞@115⅜ for coupon 1881s, 109⅞@110 for registered 5-20s, '62; 114⅛@114½ for coupon do.; 110⅞@111 for coupon 5-20s, '64; 112@112¼ for do. '65; 108⅜@108⅝ for do. '65 January and July; 108⅞@109⅛ for do. '67; 109@109¼ for do. '68; 108⅛@108⅜ for registered 10-40s; and 108⅛@108⅜ for coupon do. City loans were firm, and the new issues sold up to 103⅜. The Lehigh gold loan was firm at 88½.

Railroad shares were weak and lower. Reading Railroad sold down to 46¾, a decline of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad receded ¼, and Catawissa Railroad preferred fell off 1; 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 68½ for Norristown Railroad; 33½ for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 55½ for Minehill Railroad; and 26¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Canal stocks the only sales were in Lehigh Navigation, which closed at 21½, a decline of ⅛.

There were very few Bank shares offered, and prices were nominally unchanged.

Passenger Railway shares were inactive, Second and Third sold at 50; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 15; Spruce and Pine at 23½; and Hestonville at 10½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST BOARD.

$300 Pa 6s, W L.cp	102	8 sh Penna R	rec.	52⅝
$600 City 6s, New	ls. 103⅝	17	do	52⅝
$7000 do. N.s$wn.	ls. 103⅝	10 sh Reading		47
		100	do	b5. 47
$4000 do. New	103½	4 sh Mor Cl Pf		72
$6000 do. N.s$wn.	103½	100 sh Leh Nav		21⅝
$500 Elmira 5s	61	100	do	b5. 21⅝
100 sh Cata Prf	33	100	do	s5. 21⅝

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	145⅞	11·15 A. M. 145⅞
10 "	145⅞	11·28 " 146
10·40 "	145⅞	11·45 " 145⅞
10·45 "	146	11·50 " 146
11 "	145⅞	12 P. M. 146¼
11·03 "	146	12·10 " 146⅜
11·08 "	146⅛	12·15 " 146¼
11·10 "	146	12·30 " 146⅜

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110@110¼; 3 days, 110⅜@110½. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 13¾@5f. 11¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115⅞@115⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅛@114½; do. 1864, 110⅞@111; do., 1865, 112@112¼; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867 108⅞@108⅝ 1868, 108⅞@108⅞; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼; October, 1865, 118. U. S. Pacific Currency Bonds, 102¾@103. Gold, 146¼@146½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 115⅛@115⅜; old 5-20s, 114⅛@114⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 110⅞@111; do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; 5-20s, July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1868, 108⅞@109; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Gold, 145⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 4.—There is a total absence of any demand for Flour for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@9·25 extras; $9@11·25 for Northwestern extra family, $10@12·50 for old and fresh ground Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $12@14 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour is worth $9·25@9·50 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of red at $2·35@2·45. Rye ranges from $1·60 to 1·65 for new, and old Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and strong. Sales of yellow at $1·02, and Western mixed at $1·15@1·20. Oats move slowly, but prices are strong. Sales of 2000 bushels new Pennsylvania at 90 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is in small supply, and No. 1 Quercitron is wanted at $66 per ton. Tanners' Bark is unchanged. We quote at $17@20 ℔ cord for Chestnut and Spanish Oak.

Whisky is offered at 59@61 cents ℔ gallon, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............76 | 11 A. M..............75 | 2 P. M..............81

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
Schr Thos Sinnickson, Dickerson, Quincy Point, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Wm. Allen, Matthews, Georgetown, S. C., D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Boston, John Rommell, Jr.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Dover, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Barrett, Norwich, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Love, East Cambridge, George S. Repplier.
Schr Paul & Thompson, Henderson, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr S. H. Brooks, Love, from East Cambridge.
Schr Pearl, Pinkham, from Beverly.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, from Marblehead.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Salisbury.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, from Boston.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Plymouth.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 3—6 A. M.—Ship John Clark, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., went to sea yesterday. Brig Superb, from Rio de Janeiro for orders, arrived at Breakwater 1st inst. and now remains.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

From the Exchange Books.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

The Br. steamship Britannia, Captain Laird, from New York July 4, arrived at Glasgow on the morning of the 18th, in 13½ days' passage, in good order and condition.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Memnon, Baker, hence for Rio Janeiro, was spoken lat. 15 N., long. 33—no date.

Barque E. Willard, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Barque Rebecca, Rittgardt, hence for Trieste, was spoken 7th ult. lat. 40, long. 35 W.

Barque Sarecta, from Boston for Philadelphia, was spoken 30th ult. lat. 40 35, long. 69 30.

Brig David S. Doane, from Palermo for Philadelphia, was spoken by pilot boat E. F. Williams, No. 14—no date, etc.

Brig Robertson, Scott, hence, at Boston 2d inst.

Brig Proteus, McAlvoy, hence, at Portland 1st inst.

Brig A. M. Roberts, Doak, hence, at Belfast 27th ult.

Brig H. C. Brooks, Davis, hence, at Providence 1st instant.

Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes; J. H. Perry, Kelly; J. Truman, Gibbs; Conasset, Gibbs; and H. W. Benedict, Case, hence, at New Bedford 1st inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 1st inst.

Schrs S. A. Hammond, Paine; J. W. Vanneman, Haley; J. H. Moore, Nickerson; J. Griffiths, Coombs; Westmoreland, Rice; A. M. Aldridge, Robinson; C. S. Carstairs, Price; Addie Fuller, Henderson; R. J. Mercer, King; Koret, Crocker; E. English, Crowell; S. E. Jones, Fish; J. S. Weldon, Bowen; E. W. Perry, Risley; West Wind, Corson; American Eagle, Shaw; W. Blake, Messervey; B. Souder, Wooster; C. Fossett, Harding; L. & M. Reed, Steelman, hence, and Kendrick Fish, Turner, from Chester, Pa., at Boston 2d instant.

Schr E. A. Cummins, Whirlow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 31st ult.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 4.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from New York, and has proceeded for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 4.—Arrived, steamship Bremen, from New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Arrived, barque Toni, Koehler from Iquique.
Brig Branch, Card, from Hamburg.
Brig Executive, Gorham, from West Coast Africa.
Brig Nellie Mitchell, Marson, from Aspinwall.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The National Expenditures.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

For many months, the most atrocious falsehoods with regard to the current expenses of the Federal Government have been the principal stock in trade of the enemies of human liberty. The assertions of Horatio Seymour in his Bridgeport speech that, in the fiscal year then current, but since closed, it was costing more than $150,000,000 per annum to maintain an army to keep the people of the South in subjection"—that "More than $300,000,000 a year have been *wasted* in order to uphold this policy of reconstruction"—that "Now, $400,000,000 are raised, and out of it the public creditor gets only $100,000,000"—are fair specimens of the gigantic, villainous lies that have been put forth as facts in Copperhead harangues and editorials for the last eight or ten months.

The Hon. William B. Allison, of Iowa, was moved to solicit of the Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, an exhibit of the *actual* income and expenditure of the Federal Government for the fiscal year which closed barely one month ago. He made his inquiry on the 9th of July; but the accounts were not yet made up, so that he did not answer till the 15th—which is earlier, we believe, than the accounts of a fiscal year closing with the preceding month were ever laid before the public. Of course, they may possibly require subsequent correction as to the petty details; but that they are substantially accurate, and within a fraction of the exact figures no one doubts. Let us see, then, how the official facts compare with Governor Seymour's assertions:—

Governor Seymour guessed the income for the then current fiscal year at $400,000,000; and it was actually $406,300,000 (very nearly); so that it is proved that he can make very good guesses when no political capital is to accrue from making bad ones.

Now look at the other side of the account:

He asserts that the cost of maintaining an army to subjugate the South for the fiscal year 1867-'68 was "more than $150,000,000;" and that "more than $300,000,000 a year have been wasted in order to uphold this policy of reconstruction." Mr. Wells' report shows that the entire cost of maintaining our army, supporting the Freedmen's Bureau, and defraying the expenses of reconstruction at the South, amounted in the aggregate to $62,727,680; though this includes the outgoes of a wasteful Indian war on the Plains, and $1,000,000 appropriated to feeding Indians whom we had ceased to fight. Very much of the $5,000,000 spent by the Freedmen's Bureau went to feed the helpless widows and orphans of white rebels left destitute by the collapse of the Confederacy; nearly all the residue was paid for registering voters and holding elections in States where the Freedmen's Bureau is now being closed out, while military rule is already abolished.

Governor Seymour asserted that of the $400,000,000 of revenue for the then current year, the public creditor gets but $100,000,000. Mr. Wells' report shows that no less than $141,635,551 were paid in that year for *interest* on the public debt—much of it being the back interest on the compound interest notes, which were paid off in that year with the three years' compound interest due on them—so that the interest on the national debt henceforth is but $126,000,000 per annum. After paying this current interest and back interest, there were $34,749,747 left wherewith to reduce the principal of the debt. Thus the year's revenue yielded for the payment of interest and principal of the debt no less than $176,385,298, being $76,385,298 more than Seymour asserted.

Governor Seymour asserted that "More than $300,000,000 a year have been wasted in order to uphold this policy of Reconstruction." Mr. Wells' report shows that the payments from the Treasury for every purpose except payment of principal or interest of the National Debt were less than Two hundred and thirty millions (precisely, $229,914,674); and that of this amount, besides many millions for Pensions, there were paid

For Bounties to our Volunteers	$38,000,000
For Reimbursing War Claims	10,830,188
Payments for property lost in the Military Service of the United States	5,111,300

These three items—together $53,441,488—are payment of public debt as much as though they had bought up and canceled so many Five-twenties. They are so much of the cost of putting down the Rebellion paid off, and extinguished, once for all; so that really the amount of our national debt was reduced during the fiscal year just closed, including the payment of back interest on the compound interest notes, by little less than one hundred millions of dollars. And instead of the entire current expense of the Federal Government, except for the payment of principal and interest of the public debt, being "more than $300,000,000," it was considerable less than $200,000,000.

How do Seymour's pettifoggers meet this crushing exposure of their master's falsehoods and calumnies?

I. The *World* characterizes our elucidation of the actual financial situation as a "disgraceful business." It sees nothing disgraceful in Seymour's falsehoods—it is their exposure and annihilation that moves it to vituperation. Some people have queer tastes.

II. It assumes that Mr. Allison was ignorant of the facts set forth in Mr. Wells' report. This is mere reckless assertion. Mr. Allison may have been perfectly familiar with the facts, yet prefer that they should be set forth by an officer of the Treasury whose position and duties constrain him to understand them perfectly, and whose statements no one will venture to dispute.

III. The *World* wonders why these facts were not set forth at an earlier day. As the fiscal year closed less than five weeks ago, and as it is somewhat difficult to state the outgoes of a year till after that year has expired, we need say nothing on this head.

IV. The *World* tries to be og the expense of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to put Mr. Wells' accounts into conflict with those of General Howard. But General Howard had smashed this juggle beforehand by stating that the aggregate payments from the Treasury expressly on account of the Freedmen's Bureau, from January 1, 1865, to January 1, 1868, were $5,955,888; but that certain Commissary and other stores had been furnished to the order of that Bureau from the depots of the regular army, while certain military officers, who were administering or serving the Bureau, were paid with their respective commands, as though employed in the regular military service. If the Bureau is charged with these stores and the pay of these officers, as it fairly may be, then its total cost from the outset, to January 1, 1868, including millions of rations dealt out to famishing white Rebels, is $9,954,370; otherwise, it is less than six millions, as aforesaid. Mr. Wells, of course, takes these accounts as they stand on the Treasury books, having no alternative. The Freedmen's Bureau might fairly be charged with more; but every penny added to this must be subtrated from the cost of maintaining the army; hence we have added them together above, so as to leave no room for cavil. The cost of maintaining the army, including that of the Indian war on the Plains, supporting the Freedmen's Bureau and enforcing the Reconstruction acts aggregated, was less than sixty-three millions, as is shown above.

V. The *World* wonders why we have to pay $38,000,000 for military bounties in 1867-8. *Answer.*—This money was long ago due to our volunteers for helping to put down the Democratic Rebellion of 1864-65. It ought to have been paid before; but the scrutinizing of so many claims and accounts has required much time. Suppose the money was honestly due in 1866, but unpaid: is there any reason for not paying it since?

VI. The *World* asserts that the British Pension list is far less, with an army of 136,139 men, than ours with an army of 50,000. But our Pension List is not for an army of 50,000 men, but for the several armies of over two millions, first and last, of volunteers who put down the Slaveholders' Rebellion; doing more solid fighting in four years than all the British armies have done within the last century.

VII. The *World* contrasts the cost of the British engineer service with ours, and wonders how our Engineer Bureau spent over $6,000,000 last year. *Answer.*—It spent nine-tenths of it in constructing a steamboat canal around the lower falls of the Mississippi at Keokuk, and other works of internal improvement which have nothing to do with military affairs, except that they are prosecuted under the charge of the Engineer Bureau, in order that the work may be well done and the public money not stolen. Why thus expose your ignorance in vain attempts to gratify your malice?

—Friends of Grant and Colfax! try to have Wells' report on the finances read by all your neighbors!

Working of the Reconstructed Governments.

From the N. Y. Times.

The pro-Rebel crusade against Reconstruction would be more plausible and more just if it were less directly at variance with facts revealed by the working of the new Governments. If their organization rested upon sweeping and permanent measures of proscription, or if in their operation they were found making war upon particular classes, upon property, or upon the enterprise and industry on which the prosperity of the South must be rebuilt, it would be easy to extenuate, and perhaps to justify, the course of the Southern leaders. Their policy might not admit of defense, but the causes of their action would be apparent, and a certain reasonableness would be conceded to it. What then, generally, are the facts in regard to the seven States which have been restored to the Union under the Reconstruction acts?

The new Governments are at work in all of them. They have been organized under great difficulties. Circumstances have in many instances favored the pretensions of inferior men, and have lent importance to matters and influences which it is not desirable to perpetuate in their present shape. There is a lack of experience in many directions, and there are in all sources of embarrassment and difficulty which no candid observer will ignore. Very large allowance should, in fact, be made, as well for the men composing the new Governments as for their proceedings.

And yet their most malignant assailants confine their attacks to general denunciation of the nature of the Governments and the authority which called them into existence. With the exception of North Carolina, where a disposition to tread in the footsteps of Brownlow is attributed, not altogether without reason, to Governor Holden, we look in vain for specific allegations of harshness or wrong. Even there, judging from experience elsewhere, it is fair to set down something to partisan exaggeration, and to the circumstances which narrow the Governor's choice of procedure. Besides, supposing his spirit to be bitter, it does not appear to have impregnated the Legislature, and it certainly has neither warrant nor aid in the labors of the State Convention. The provisions of the local Constitution are eminently wise; and there is an evident appreciation, both by the Legislature and the Executive, of the educational and material needs of the State.

In Louisiana, again, the course of events is not so smooth as the friends of the South desire it to be. The operation of the Government is impeded, and current references to the probable necessity of Federal interference betoken a feebler civil authority than is required when dealing with organized and unscrupulous enemies. This condition of things, however, implies nothing discreditable to the new Government. It is not charged with an abuse of power, or with neglect of duty, or with aught prejudicial to the industry and credit of the State. If its embarrassments are more serious than those of any other State, it is because in Louisiana the spirit of hostility to all loyal authority is more defiant, and practically more formidable than in the other six States. A fact which does not reflect unfavorably on reconstruction, but rather vindicates the stringency of some of its measures.

Nor has the abusive ridicule with which the new Government of South Carolina has been assailed, provoked its legislators to depart from the sensible course marked out by the Constitutional Convention. Unfortunate jealousies have shown themselves, and practical measures are retarded by questions of patronage. But we trace no sign of the extreme measures which disaffected whites profess to dread. The "negro legislature," as it is called, is in truth more moderate, and withal more just than its assailants. And the opening message of the new Governor gave proof of the sagacity and good feeling with which the authority of the Executive will be exercised.

Alabama has advanced further, and in some respects more satisfactorily. The Common-Carrier bill, providing for the unrestrained and equal access of whites and blacks to railroad cars and steamboats creates excitement; but its significance is infinitely less than the favor with which efforts for the removal of all disabilities are regarded by the Republicans. "The native Republicans generally favor it," a despatch from Montgomery reports, and the time is not distant, we trust, when it will be successful. The worst obstacles to this and every other measure tending to reproduce harmony is the fierce opposition of those whom it is proposed to benefit.

The position of affairs in the Georgia Legislature is not less creditable. More appears to have been done there than in any other State towards the blending of moderate elements, irrespective of partisanship, and the Legislature is evidently riper and under more sagacious leadership. Were it not for the wild harangues of Toombs and Cobb and Ben. Hill, Georgia might be supposed to be reconstructed in heart as well as in form. We don't know that their folly should be held to prove otherwise, but it displays the nature of the opposition to be encountered. Judging of the Rebel orators by their speeches, and the reconstructed Government by its action, it is safe to conclude that the latter has much the stronger claim upon the respect of the State. Its worst enemies are they who in its name seek to reopen questions which reconstruction has righteously and, as we believe, effectually settled.

"Democracy Means Revolution."

From the N. Y. World.

This startling heading, from the *Tribune*, is followed by these opening paragraphs of a long article in the same strain:—

> "If Democracy does not mean revolution, what does it mean? All efforts to cloud the canvass by introducing new issues have failed. The lines of demarcation are drawn with wonderful distinctness. Financial questions, taxation, and tariffs, foreign and domestic economy, are subsidiary. There will be no serious trouble about paying the debt, when the time comes to pay it. We can trust the common sense of the country for that. Tariffs and taxation will right themselves in obedience to the immutable laws of supply and demand. The issue that transcends and absorbs all these is simply this: —Shall we have a revolution? A certain policy has been adopted. Whatever may be said about reconstruction; whatever may be its merits or demerits, it is now the supreme law of the land. The fourteenth article places the whole question of reconstruction above the reach of any political party. Even give the Democracy the fullest triumph. Suppose it elects Mr. Seymour and a majority of the House, the Senate is radical and strong enough to veto any attempt to amend or destroy the work of Congress. The whole power of the Democratic party could not take the bar from a single Rebel, or place a bar upon a single negro. Nay, even in the small matter of the dispensation of office, a Democratic President would be powerless. He could not touch a radical postmaster without the consent of a radical Senate. He would be merely the minister of laws which he disapproved, and the servant of a Senate that did not trust him. How then could the election of Seymour conduce to the advantage of the Democratic party? How could the new administration carry out the wishes of its constituents? Simply by revolution.
>
> "The Democratic party understands this, and to gain power is prepared to take the responsibility of revolution, even unto war. Remember the defiance of Frank Blair, which gave him the unanimous vote of the Democratic Convention."

The idea with which the *Tribune* sets out is perfectly correct, namely, that the chief issue presented in this canvass is, whether the negro reconstruction shall stand. The *Tribune* is in error, however, when it says that "the fourteenth amendment places the whole question of reconstruction beyond the reach of any political party." The so-called fourteenth amendment leaves the regulation of the suffrage to the States, but deprives them of a portion of their representatives in the lower branch of Congress if they exclude the negroes. Waiving the question whether this amendment has been properly ratified, it does not interfere with the upsetting of all that has been done by Congress in the Southern States since it was first proposed. The Southern States may displace the negro governments and still retain their equal representation in the Senate—far more important to them than a full representation in the House. By replacing suffrage on the white basis, they will take security against being *mis*represented in either branch of Congress, and will regain all the advantages of domestic self-government.

Having shown that the *Tribune's* reference to the fourteenth amendment is not pertinent, we quite agree with it as to which is the main issue in the ensuing election. Is negro "reconstruction unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void?" If Governor Seymour is elected, the people decide this question in the affirmative; if General Grant, in the negative. So far, if we understand our contemporary, the *World* and the *Tribune* agree.

But the *Tribune* raises the question whether the decision of the people, thus rendered, shall be respected. The tenor of its article is, that if the Republican party succeeds, it shall; but if the Democratic, it shall not. But why is not one party just as much bound by the will of the majority as the other? What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Even the *Tribune* does not profess any fears that the Democratic party will undertake a "revolution," unless it succeeds in electing its candidates. That great bugaboo, General Blair's first letter, does not contain a sentence nor a syllable from which it can be inferred that the bogus negro Legislatures and carpet-bag governments are to be sent budging, except by the election of a Democratic President. If General Grant is fairly elected, the new policy will have on its side both the machinery of the Government and a preponderance of the physical strength of the country. Not a word has been uttered by any responsible Democrat indicating a purpose to disturb it if it should be indorsed by a majority of the people. But if a majority of the people reprobate it and condemn it, as they will if they elect Seymour and Blair, the *Tribune* insists that it shall *nevertheless* stand, though at the cost of a civil war!

Unless the *Tribune* holds this anti-republican, this atrocious and diabolical doctrine, the ory of revolution and bloodshed which it raises against the Democratic party is arrant nonsense and absurdity. The *Tribune* tells us that if Seymour is elected, the radical Senate will stand out against the decision of the country; that the radical party will take up arms to sustain it in thus resisting the majority of the people. It is only by such a refusal to accept the result of the election, only by resistance to the declared will of the majority, that a new civil war is possible. The radical organs and orators are all threatening war if the Democratic party succeeds. It is a threat against the sovereign majority of the people. It is treason against the very principle of republican government—the right of the majority to rule.

The people have never yet had an opportunity to give their verdict on the Reconstruction acts. At the time of the last Congressional elections those acts had not been hatched. In the State elections held last year, there was a more sudden and surprising reaction than was ever before witnessed in this country. The people will now be permitted, for the first time, to give their deliberate judgments on those acts. The Republicans confess that the issue is so boldly presented that it cannot be blinked. The Democratic Convention have made it impossible for any citizen to vote for Seymour and Blair without intending to condemn the reconstruction policy of Congress. If they are elected, that policy will have been explicitly repudiated by a majority of the people.

The *Tribune* declares that the Republican Senate and the Republican party will not submit to *such* a decision, though made by the people; declares, in substance, that the Republicans will see the land again drenched with blood rather than give up their policy, even after the sovereign people have condemned it. There can be no civil war in consequence of Mr. Seymour's election, unless the Republicans set at naught the solemn judgment of the people deliberately pronounced. But the *Tribune* informs us that the Republican Senate *will* thus defy the people; and that the Republican minority will sustain such defiance by all the bayonets they can muster. And the party that utters these threats has the effrontery to proclaim its opponents revolutionists!

Depreciation of Bonds and the Cause.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We are constantly reminded by the Copperhead press and spouters that five-twenty bonds sold at one time during the war as low as forty cents—that is, the Government received in gold but $40 for which it gave its obligation, at six per cent., for $100. But we must remind them in return that forty per cent. represented the world's opinion of the chances of the Union surviving the assault made upon it by the Democratic party of the South, aided and abetted by a majority of the party in the North.

The rates at which our bonds sold during the war were an unerring indication of the chances of the destruction or salvation of the Union, in the opinion of capitalists, in both Europe and America. From the report of the United States Revenue Commissioner, we find that the selling price of 7·30 bonds for the first quarter of 1862 was only 96½ cents in gold value; for the second quarter of the same year, 99 9-10; for the third quarter, 89; for the fourth quarter, 79. These bonds were convertible into 5-20s. During the year 1863 the gold price of our 7·30s and 5-20s averaged 67, 71¼, 81, and 69⅞ for each quarter of that year. In 1864 the gold price of the bonds were 67, 58, 45½, and 51. This was the year the Democratic party officially declared "the war to be a failure," and tried so desperately to make it one.

The lowest point our bonds ever reached was in the third quarter of 1864, in which the Copperhead Chicago Convention was held. In the world's opinion the chances were largely against the Union surviving the attack upon it, and men would give but forty to fifty dollars for a bond. The defeat of the Copperhead party for President caused the bonds to rise six cents in gold on the dollar. In the first quarter of 1865, they were worth 54½; in the second quarter, 71⅞; in the third quarter, 74; and since then they have averaged about 75 cents. The constant clamor of the Western Copperheads to pay them in new issues of greenbacks, without making provision for the redemption of the latter, has kept down the value of our national securities to their present price.

If the Democratic party of the North had worked as heartily and faithfully as the Republican party to put down the rebellion the bonds would never have sold below ninety per cent., and the rebellion would have been crushed out a year and a half before it was. The debt would have been less than half what it is; our green backs would be equal to gold, and our bonds would bear a premium in the world's money markets. One half of the principal of the debt and all the depreciation of the bonds and greenbacks must be charged to the account of the Democratic party. It was their unfaithful, their unpatriotic, Copperhead conduct that created half the debt, and half the bloodshed; that caused our bonds to sell as low as 40 cents on the dollar, and gold at one time to amount to 280, and all the nations of the earth but hopeful Germany, to give up the great American Republic as lost. And yet these disloyal wretches who brought the Union to the brink of annihilation by their lack of patriotism are brawling for repudiation, because, forsooth, the bonds did not realize their full face in gold!

The Power of Congress to Regulate Railway Commerce.

From the N. Y. Nation.

There is a continuous line of railway communication between Boston and Omaha. The companies which control this line owe their existence to the separate legislation of Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. Passengers and goods may be carried from one of these points to the other without change of cars or transhipment, and are, of course, on their route, successfully brought under different and perhaps conflicting codes of local laws. May Congress apply to this line and to all others similarly situated a uniform rule in respect to all matters connected with the business of transportation?

The answer which we must give to this inquiry, and the key to the whole discussion, depend upon the answer to another question: —Is the transportation of passengers and goods upon railways to be called commerce, so that if the transportation be from one State to another there thence exists "commerce among the States?" If so, the power we are considering plainly exists, for the Constitution in express terms authorizes Congress to "regulate commerce among the several States."

The national Constitution is an enumeration of general legislative functions conferred upon the Government rather than a description and definition of the particular acts of law-making which Congress may perform. Political parties have to a great extent been divided upon the question, What specific powers are included within these generic statements of the organic law, and, therefore, what measures are Congress permitted from time to time to adopt? The discussion which began at the very outset has continued to the present day, and has been participated in by the legislators, the judiciary, and the people. General principles of interpretation have been repeatedly assumed by Congress in making a law, confirmed and established by the Supreme Court in declaring the law valid, and approved by the people in the choice of their representatives. Yet it has constantly happened that when a new measure is proposed, although it is clearly within the general principles of constitutional interpretation settled by the highest authority, and is in all respects analogous to others with which the people have long been familiar, it is opposed, the power of Congress to pass it is denied, simply because it is new, because the object to which it is directed has never before been brought within the scope of Congressional legislation. The contest must be again waged from the beginning; first principles must again be appealed to, as though the combined assent of legislators, judges, and people had determined nothing in respect to our organic law. This statement is most emphatically true in reference to the subject now under consideration. Congress has again and again enacted laws in every respect analogous to the proposed measure, laws depending upon the same generic grant of power, and interfering in an equal degree with the State legislation. These laws have often been subjected to the scrutiny of the Supreme Court, and as often been upheld. The long line of splendid judgments upon the power of Congress to regulate commerce, commencing with Gibbons vs. Ogden, in 1824, and ending during the current year, has completely settled every principle upon which the authority to control inter-State railways depends. Nothing is new except the particular object to which it is now proposed to direct the regulative function. Yet we see two Democratic members of the Committee on Commerce dissenting peremptorily from the decision of the majority, and denying the existence of any power in Congress to regulate railways.

The Constitution declares that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." It should be noticed that there is no difference whatever in the compulsive efficacy of these three grants; each one is as comprehensive as each of the others. To whatever extent Congress may regulate commerce with foreign nations, it may regulate commerce among the several States; the one function bears no badge of inferiority to the other. No one now questions or limits the national authority over foreign commerce; that over inter-state commerce is equally broad, and if it has not been so fully exercised, this has resulted simply from motives of policy. Chief Justice Marshall said, in Gibbons *v.* Ogden: "The subject to be regulated is commerce; and our Constitution being, as was aptly said at the bar, one of enumeration and not of definition, to ascertain the extent of the power it becomes necessary to settle the meaning of the word. Commerce undoubtedly is traffic; but it is something more; it is intercourse. It describes the commercial intercourse between nations and parts of nations in all its branches, and is regulated by prescribing rules for carrying on that intercourse." In a subsequent case the same great judge shows that commerce includes traffic as well as mere intercourse. In the celebrated "Passenger Cases" (1849) the Supreme Court formally decided that persons may be the objects of commerce, and that the transportation of persons is a branch of commercial intercourse which may be regulated by Congress. State laws interfering with the national regulations were pronounced void. These principles lie at the basis of all the legislation of Congress, and of all the judgments of the Supreme Court, and have become a part of the established constitutional law of the country.

Commerce, therefore, contains two elements, transportation and traffic; each of these may be regulated, if they are carried on with foreign nations, or between two or more States. We are so geographically situated that by far the greater part of our commercial intercourse with foreign countries is conducted upon the ocean; and thus it necessarily happens that most of the laws regulating that intercourse are made applicable to water transportation. For a considerable period of our history most of our inter-state commerce was also transacted upon navigable waters, partly upon the ocean, partly upon the great chain of lakes which skirt the northern frontier, and partly upon the vast rivers which divide and separate many of the States; and it happens that most of the regulations which affect this intercourse have reference to navigation or to navigable waters. Congress has, by virtue of its general function, prescribed rules governing all this navigation as special and minute, and interfering as radically with State legislation, as any which can ever be demanded and enacted for the government of land transportation and traffic. In this class are found regulations for the ownership, transfer, and use of vessels sailing upon foreign voyages or from one State to another. Other statutes regulate the use and conduct of the vessels themselves, provide for the safety of crews and passengers by prescribing rules concerning boilers, engines, medicines, bulk, ventilation, number of the crew, the form and nature of their contract of hiring, their rights, powers, and duties. No one questions the validity of such laws as these. Not a steamer sails from New York to an adjacent port which is not under the control of United States statutes; not one plies on the great lakes, or on the Ohio or the Mississippi, which is not in like manner the object of national legislation. Many of these vessels are owned by corporations created under State authority, which are thus interfered with in the same manner as railway companies would be if the measure under discussion should be adopted. But Congress has gone much further in its work of regulation. It has invaded the common law of the States, and has relieved the owners of vessels from much of the liability as carriers of goods which that law casts upon them. The Supreme Court has sustained the statute which makes this change, and has declared that it applies to the great lakes and navigable rivers as well as to the ocean. Again, Congress has assumed to authorize the construction of certain bridges over great rivers which run between several States. The Supreme Court, in the case of Pennsylvania vs. Bridge Company, 18 Howard's Rep., has directly sustained this exercise of power. In the very late case of Gilman vs. Philadelphia it was conceded by the same tribunal that the national legislature may, by general or by special laws, provide for the erection of bridges over streams navigable from the ocean, whether lying entirely within a single State or not.

These examples of the existing system of regulation might be indefinitely multiplied. But enough has been said to show that the principles upon which the whole question of power turns have been settled; that commerce includes transit as well as traffic; that inter-state commerce is as much within the scope of the Congressional function as that which is foreign; and that the national legislature has, to a large extent, exercised its authority over the intercourse among the States carried on in the natural water channels of intercommunication. The whole discussion is, therefore, reduced to one narrow point. Unless intercourse by land, over the natural or artificial ways now in use, is not commerce, Congress has ample authority to prescribe rules governing the inter-state transportation of persons and merchandise by railways.

It hardly needs an argument to show that the methods and instruments of the intercourse—bridge or river, stage-coach or pack-mule or railroad—are not the essential facts; these change; new inventions banish the objects which were once familiar and to which the laws once applied, and the laws must be amended in order to adapt themselves to the altered circumstances. The Constitution concerns itself only with the fact that persons and merchandise are transported from foreign countries to our own, or from one State to another, and not with the particular methods which may be in use from time to time to effect this transit. The Supreme Court very properly said in Gilman vs. Philadelphia:—"It must not be forgotten that bridges, which are connecting parts of turnpikes, streets, and railroads, are means of commercial transportation as well as navigable rivers, and that the commerce which passes over a bridge may be much greater than would ever be transported on the water which it obstructs."

One consideration, however, is absolutely conclusive upon this point. If the power of Congress extends only to that inner-State transit which is carried on through the natural water channels, and does not also embrace that carried on through the means of railways and other artificial channels, then the same is true as to its power over foreign commerce. Those who deny the authority of Congress to regulate the railway traffic through the States must, of necessity, deny its power to regulate the railway or other land traffic with Canada or with Mexico. In fact, the opponents of the proposed measure are driven to the position that the Constitution was only framed for the state of things, physical as well as political, which existed at the time of its adoption, and that it contains no quality of elasticity, no faculty of adaptation to the changes in the forms of conducting the activities of life, and to the progress in the material arts.

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OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "PLANT Dore" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GOLD Lac" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CHAMPAGNE.—AN INVOICE OF "GLOria" Champagne, imported and for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
4 11 § 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL.—AN INVOICE of the above, for sale by
JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
WRIGGINS & CO.,

(Formerly Wriggins & Warden, Fifth and Chesnut) invite attention to their New Jewelry store, S. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

We are now prepared, with our Extensive Stock, to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to buyers.

WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE, always the latest designs and best qualities.

Goods especially designed for BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Particular attention given to the Repairing of WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [6 1 mwf

WRIGGINS & CO.,
S. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BTTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 1§4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

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Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.,
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Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
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STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE,
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500

NO EXTRAS.

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Address, personally or by note,
N FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate.
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.—The Board of Guardians held their regular meeting yesterday afternoon at the Blockley Almshouse, President J. M. Whitall in the Chair.

The House Agent reported the census of the house for the week ending Saturday, August 1, 1868, as follows:—Number in the house at 12 o'clock, morning, 2964; same time last year, 2810; increase, 154; admitted within the last two weeks, 226; births, 6; deaths, 37; discharged, 154; eloped, 30; number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 50; meals, 186; total males and females in the insane department, less assistants, 660. The Out-door Agent reported the amount collected for support cases at $374·11.

The Steward reported the House receipts at $27·11.

The Board of Visitors presented their monthly report showing the following expenditures:—For medicines, $183·03; groceries, $1028. Total, $1211·53. Whole number receiving out-door relief, Americans, 474; foreigners, 724; children, 1317. Total, 2515.

The storekeeper presented his report showing that there had been received since last report 34 lumps of butter, the net weight of which was 31 pounds. The Steward's requisitions were read and approved. Adjourned.

SUPERVISORS.—The following list of names was returned to the Mayor yesterday, from which to select Supervisors for each District:—

First Ward.—John Peak, John Bouvier, James Ashman.

Second Ward.—Charles Peak, John Serad, Theodore Montgomery.

Third and Fourth Wards.—Samuel Mitchell, William Worthington, John Callahan.

Fifth and Sixth Wards.—John Gibbs, William L. Smith, Samuel Zane.

Seventh and Eighth Wards.—Charles A. Porter, Taber B. Chadwick, Samuel Carroll.

Ninth and Tenth Wards.—James Thompson, James D. Whitlock, James R. Miller.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards.—Jesse P. Shelmire, George Carson, Francis Pieper.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.—Jacob S. Fish, Joseph Hemphill, George Hoster.

Fifteenth Ward.—B. Maginley, Thomas Gilligan, John Keenan.

Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards.—Joseph Ash, James C. Sutton, George Painter.

Eighteenth Ward.—William H. Maneely, Peter Cramp, George Hueg.

Nineteenth Ward.—Isaac Lyster, Geo. Boyer, James Beckman.

First Division, Twentieth Ward.—Henry Myers, John Campbell, Henry Hinkle.

Second Division, Twentieth Ward.—William F. Miskey, Wm. McKinley, Geo. W. Metzger.

Twenty-first Ward.—Jos. Kensel, David Steel, George W. Armitage.

Twenty-second Ward.—William C. Johnston, Joseph T. Mears, John J. Crout.

Second Division, Twenty-second Ward.—Reuben Sands, Wm. L. Smith, Chalkley Albertson.

First Division, Twenty-third Ward—Enoch Foster, Richard Wright, Simon White.

Second Division, Twenty-third Ward—Jamison Lott, Alfred L. Duncan, John Donlavy.

First Division, Twenty-fourth Ward—Palmer C. McGinley, Robert Pickens, Henry Gaw.

Second Division, Twenty-fourth Ward—William A. Frederick, John Supers, William Smith.

Twenty-fifth Ward—Francis F. Kerbaugh, William Huston, Samuel Lentz.

Twenty-sixth Ward—Philip H. Klobse, Henry Lee, George Hess.

Twenty-seventh Ward—Joseph Freas, B. Henszey, John A. Dickinson.

Twenty-eighth Ward—William D. Thomas, Lewis Lockard, Adam Uber.

WILLS' HOSPITAL.—The following exhibits the operations of Wills' Hospital, for July:—Patients admitted during July—Males, 5; females, 5. Total, 10. Patients discharged during July—Males, 7; females, 3. Total, 10. Of these, 8 were cured and 2 improved. Patients now in the hospital—Males, 7; females, 8. Total, 15. Surgical operations performed in July—On house patients, 5; on dispensary patients, 19. Total, 24. Number of old dispensary patients in July, 76; number of new dispensary patients in July, 218. Whole number of patients treated in July, 304. Nativity—United States, 181; Germany, 25; Scotland, 3; Ireland, 83; England, 10; Wales, 2. From the city, 260; from the country, 44.

COMPLAINT BY THE CHIEF.—Chief Engineer McCusker brought action before Alderman Beitler yesterday against John Glancey, of the Hope Engine, for disobeying the rules and regulations of the Fire Department, and using abusive language. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

EXCURSION POSTPONED.—The excursion to Cape May of the Fire Department of this city, which was to have taken place to-morrow, has been postponed for two weeks.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—There was no meeting of the Board of Surveys yesterday on account of there being no quorum present.

A CONVERT.

A Prominent Californian Forsakes Seymour for Grant.

The following communication was addressed by P. H. Sibley to the Democratic State Central Committee of California, of which he has been until lately a member:—

Gentlemen of the Democratic State Central Committee:—I would be doing violence to my own feelings, and guilty of unfair conduct to you, did I continue longer to share your counsels and possess myself of your plans in the coming political campaign. In sentiment and sympathy I am no longer with you. My judgment neither approves the platform of principles put forth by the New York City Convention, nor does my sense of duty to the country justify me in aiding to advance Horatio Seymour to the office of President of the United States. In remembering that I am a Democrat, I cannot forget that I owe a higher allegiance to the American Union. I should be glad to remain in the Democratic party, could I believe that in doing so I am not sacrificing those principles of patriotism that are higher and holier than any sentiment of mere party fealty. I believe that the war was inaugurated by the South in the interest of slavery. I believe that it was the duty of the Government to resist the heresy of secession by arms. I believe the calling out of troops, the draft of soldiers, the prosecution of war against Rebellion, was constitutional and necessary for the preservation of the Republic. I believe the emancipation of slaves was necessary and unavoidable as a war measure. I believe the creation of a national debt grew out of the exigencies of a long continued and desperate conflict. I believe the issue of paper currency was an evil incident to the struggle. I believe that the national debt should be paid to the last dollar in coin of the national mint, and that no form or measure of repudiation is consistent with national honor.

I could have supported a War Democrat like Hancock or Hendricks. I could support a Republican like Frank P. Blair, Jr., your candidate for Vice-President. His early stand for the rights of the black man; his opposition to slavery; his brilliant war record, commencing in the streets of St. Louis and ending in Sherman's march through Georgia, I approve; but, as I cannot sustain Blair without sustaining Seymour, I feel in duty and conscience compelled to vote for Grant and Colfax.

I shall expect the bitter animadversions of all who love the Democratic party better than they love their country. I shall expect to have my motives questioned and my honor impugned. I shall expect to be assailed by partisan malignity, and to have heaped upon me an unlimited amount of personal abuse; but conscious of the rectitude of my motives, and in the confident belief that I am but doing my duty, I have deemed it proper to resign my position as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. I therefore respectfully tender you my resignation, gratefully remembering our past pleasant relations, and entertaining for you only kind personal feelings. I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, P. B. SIBLEY.

San Francisco, July 15, 1868.

A GOLD MINE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Bolivar (Tenn.) *Bulletin*, of Saturday, informs us that pay gold is now being dug within a few hours' journey of Memphis, in Tippah county, Miss., which county borders this State, near Lagrange, on the Charleston Railroad. The *Bulletin* says:—

We are creditably informed that gold ore in considerable quantity has been found on the lands of Mr. Ayres, seven miles west of Ripley, Tippah county, Mississippi. The discovery was made by an old California miner, two or three weeks ago, who revealed the fact to the gentleman owning the land, on the condition that he was to get one half of the mine. About forty or fifty hands are at work in the mine, and so far, have succeeded in making it pay. Great excitement exists in the neighborhood in consequence. The precious metal is found in fine particles, embedded in a kind of soapstone, which, when dried, is pulverized, and then the gold is washed out with a rocker.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·59	MOON RISES	7·31
SUN SETS	7·12	HIGH WATER	3·18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER.
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	July 14
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	July 18
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	July 21
Erin	Liverpool	New York	July 22
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	July 24
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	July 25
Atalanta	London	New York	July 26
FOR EUROPE.			
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 4
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Weser	New York	Bremen	Aug. 6
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 8
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 8
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 8
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 8
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 11
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Dakota	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 5
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 6
Missouri	New York	Havana & Nas.	Aug. 6
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 8

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Charlestown, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr S J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr Josiah Whitehouse, Jones, Boston, do.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Fannie, Fenton, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, 15 days from Zaza, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Barque Volunteer, Blake, from Gloucester, in ballast.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, 6 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to Wm. Bushy.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, 16 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr Telegraph, Ruark, from Rappahannock, with lumber to J. T. Justus.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Annie Virginia, Lewis, from Dorchester, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr George Henry, Solliday, 4 days from Rappahannock river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, 5 days from Savannah, with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian River, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Zouave, Shorts, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Helene, Knuth, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 20th ult.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, hence, at Liverpool 3d inst., via St. John, N. B.

Ship Tonawanda, Jellus, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 20th ult.

Ship Auguste, Van Harten, hence July 16th for Bremen, with a cargo of petroleum, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, having on the 26th ult., in lat. 38 58, long. 70 26, during a heavy gale from W.S.W. to N.W., sprung a leak, which continued to increase, making it necessary to bear up for that port for repairs.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was passed 26th ult., lat. 50 28, long. 20 10.

Barque Geestemunde, Kuhlken, hence for Hamburg, was seen in lat. 41 long. 44—no date.

Barque Jennie Ellingwood, Ellingwood, hence for Hamburg, was off Deal 20th ult.

Barque Josie Mildred, Harriman, hence, at Helvoet 19th ult.

Barque Andes, Dalling, at Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Anna Ada, Moore, hence, at Malaga 12th ult., via Vigo.

Barque Activ, Friberg, hence for Stettin, was off the Start 15th ult.

Barque Eugene and Adele, Neven, for Philadelphia or New York, was loading at Havana 26th ult.

Brig Martha Ann, at Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Maud Potter, Shields, hence, at Halifax 30th ultimo.

Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, 10 days from Gibara, Cuba, at New York 2d inst.

Brig Seevogel, Laughenrichs, hence, at Gibraltar 14th ult.

Brig Isis, Coker, hence for Barbados, was spoken 28th ult., lat. 35 40, long. 74 10.

Brig Frnte Giese, hence, at Travemunde 21st ult.

Brig Chebucto, Scantlebury, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 31st ult.

Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 30th ult.

Brig Sea Breeze, Holt, hence, at Holmes' Hole 1st instant.

Schrs Vrale, Mason, and J. V. Wellington, Chipman, hence, at Boston 1st inst.

Schr Surprise, Beers, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.

Schr Jesse W. Knight, Plum, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 31st ult.

Schrs C. P. Stickney, Maltris; R. Peterson, English; Caroline Kienzle, Steelman; and P. A. Saunders, Carroll, hence, at Boston 1st inst.

Schr J. Martin, Baker, hence, at Bangor 31st ult.

Schrs M. R. Carlisle, Potter, and Isabella Thompson, Endicott, hence, at Providence 1st inst.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, hence, at Calais 28th ult.

Schr Northern Light, Harper, hence, at Newburyport 31st ult.

Schr Naonta, hence, at Portland 30th ult.

Schr Charles E. McSchain, Quigley, hence, at Washington, D. C., 1st inst.

Schr Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, from Northport for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.

Schrs Wind, Brown, for Warwick; Ingraham, Dickinson, for Wareham; and Benjamin Strong, Brown, for New Haven, all from Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

Schrs Jos. P. Lake, Whittaker, from Philadelphia for Boston; A. D. Scull, Jones, Salem for Philadelphia; Evergreen, Small, Boston for do., at Holmes' Hole 1st inst.

Schrs J. V. Wellington; Ephraim and Anna, Green; Mary E. Coyne; and James H. Moore, Higgins, from Boston for Philadelphia; Convoy, Grace, New York for do.; E. F. Cabada, Swain, Boston for Philadelphia; Emma R. Graham, Hooper, Philadelphia for Hallowell, at Holmes' Hole 31st ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A Lightvessel is to be moored about the 1st of September, 1868, in mid channel, between Braganza and Trejores Banks, Para river, Brazil. She will show one light, to illuminate the entire horizon, and will be painted white; courses in to clear the Banks, from north side of lightboat SW; from south side of lightboat SW by W.

The above information was obtained from one of the best pilots on the river. The lightboat had arrived at Salinas, and was refitting to go on her station.

S. A. SWINERTON, schr Gersh Banker.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8.
GRAND RE-OPENING.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, August 4, 1868,
LAST REPRESENTATIONS
OF
J. E. McDONOUGH'S
SPECTACLE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
AND
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
Who sail for California early in October.
THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.
MAD'LLE GUSSIPPUS MORLACCHI,
MAD'LL GUITANO LEAH,
MAD'LLE ESMIRALDIA DIANI,
STAR PREMIERS ASSOLUTO.
SOLOISTS.
MAD'LLE LINDA WENDEL,
MAD'LLE BARRETTA,
MAD'LLE ALEXANDRENA,
With a full Corps de Ballet, under the direction of GEORGE SMITH.
CASCADE OF REAL WATER IN THE GROTTO OF STALACTA.
First appearance of
MISS FARINE STOCQUELER AS STALACTA.
MISS ADA MONK AS CARLINE.
First appearance of
Mr. J. M. BURKE as DRAGONFIRE,
who will appear in his great
PAS COMIQUE.
THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN,
Introduced and arranged by
M'LLE MORLACCHI.
GRAND MARCH AND DRILL BY THE AMAZONIAN WARRIORS.
RUSTIC AND CLASSIC DANCING.
GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS,
AND
THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
BY GEORGE WUNDERLICH.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest, for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuth§

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET
GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS.
In every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
8 1§ GIRARD ROW.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

MERRICK & SONS'
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10mwf 1y

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 63*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 stu th 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.
WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
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Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand.

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 11 1§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY, JAMES CASCADEN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.
LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE InsurancE CompanY.
ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.
Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
5,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value,	$1,102,802·50
	Cost, $1089,679 20.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10	
	Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12§

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR	PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES	VICE-PRESIDENT
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HORATIO S. STEPHENS	SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 23§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST. TILLINGHAST & HILT, INSURANCE AGENTS, 409 WALNUT ST. PHILAD'A. DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9§ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.
GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

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Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,
Hon Stephen T. Wilson,
James V. Kirk,
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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1868.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

IF THERE is any portion of the American people who derive information upon public affairs exclusively from Democratic journals and orators they will naturally conclude that the Freedmen's Bureau is one of the most useless and expensive departments of the Government. The expenditures for the Bureau are constantly cited as the heaviest item of Republican extravagance, at a period when hundreds of millions are appropriated annually. The real facts as they are given in the recent letter of David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, are that the expenses of the Bureau since its organization in 1866, have been, for disbursements prior to June 30, 1867, $2,402,000; and for disbursements from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, $3,215,000, or a total of $5,617,000.

The beneficial results of this expenditure are incalculable. It must be remembered that a large portion of this sum was devoted to feeding the people of districts in the South which were devastated by the war, and that a large proportion of the applicants for aid were white persons. In the Rebel States little or no provision is made for sustaining almshouses, and if the Freedmen's Bureau had not at the critical moment proffered assistance, thousands of persons would have been starved. There were also many sick, old, and infirm freedmen, who would have perished if the Bureau had not extended timely relief.

But one of its most important functions was to establish mutual confidence between the employers and the employed in districts where the free labor system was entirely novel, and where the old slaveholders and their former slaves regarded each other with mutual distrust and suspicion. How many deadly quarrels have been averted, how much wrong and injustice has been prevented, how much has been done to reorganize industry, by the Freedmen's Bureau, can never be accurately known, but in thousands of well-attested cases its influence has been in the highest degree beneficial. It has promoted every legitimate Southern interest, and is obnoxious only to the desperate and wicked classes, who desire to establish by force and fraud, a new form of slavery.

Which is the Greatest?

THERE are many who deny that General Grant is a great man. The Democracy, over vapid puns, seek to prove that his reputation was luck, his fame the result of chance, while he himself had little if anything to do with it. Napoleon declared as his policy, to accept no one as his marshal who was not blessed with luck, and tersely added, that the only test of greatness which he required was success. In that sentiment is found the favorite standard, if not the truest, by which we can detect greatness. That man is so who is thoroughly successful. There may be others of whom we can say, such a man is far abler than his unfortunate rival. But if investigated, there is generally some other quality in which the fortunate one excels his abler competitor. But to leave metaphysics, there can be no question but that the world accepts success as its standard, and does honor to him who wins renown, be his merits what they may. Viewed in this light, it is idle to deny that General Grant is the greatest man of his day. He has been favored singularly with honors. He has proved himself a victorious soldier, and that is a far better claim to military skill than if he had been the ablest general of his day, who wasted in tactics what should have been expended in victory. Let the jealous detract as they may, General Grant has the nation's acknowledgment of his genius; and the carping of opposition papers cannot detract from it. What possible claim, be it luck or merit, has Mr. Seymour ever shown which should entitle him to the gift which he seeks in opposition to the General? We will not answer that question ourselves, but leave it to some jocose Democrat, when wearied of silly witticisms on our candidate's name, to give us a brief history of *what actions of Seymour he can denominate great.*

Organize!

MOST of the Executive Committees of the Republican party from the various Wards met last night, and are now ready to proceed to business. We hope that there will be no idling away of time most precious to victory. The real work of the campaign, its conduct and its ultimate result depends not on the orators, nor the public meetings, nor the processions; but on these ward and precinct committees. It is to them is alloted the task of doing the individual labor of the campaign, and it is only through personal exertions that, after all, the real result is attained. Let them then fail not to work; quietly and without ostentation. Let each precinct be divided into blocks, and have every Republican voter attended to. Let the importance of the result be impressed on him. Let him be registered, and all the proper preparations made, and with exertion will come victory.

Gamblers and Gambling.

IT is becoming evident from the tone of a number of our exchanges that Philadelphia is rapidly securing a reputation for the existence of its gambling-houses. Within the past few weeks our attention has been called several times to articles published in entirely different portions of the country, all of which reflected on the laxity with which the laws against gambling were enforced in the city of Brotherly Love. This laxity is gradually becoming an open scandal. Every one knows of the existence of these houses. Every one knows that nightly a score of them are in full force fleecing their victims and being a perfect ulcer on the body politic. Yet they are not interfered with. It is clearly time that the laws be vindicated. If we have them, let them be obeyed. Better to do away with all restriction on this nefarious trade than to have impotent statutes which are only a source of contempt. We hope that, despite the approach of a political campaign, the Prosecuting Attorney will devote time to the punishment of the law-breakers.

THERE is apparently little doubt that a serious effort will be made to lay down, as soon as possible, a new oceanic cable telegraph between New York and Brest, in France; the necessary charters or "concessions" to accomplish this work having been granted by the State of New York and the French Government, and prominent capitalists having control of the enterprise. As it was announced this morning that the original cable of 1866 has recently ceased to work, in consequence, it is supposed, of damages caused by an iceberg, the importance of a new line is increased, on account of the constant danger that the communication established by the existing line may be entirely destroyed. It is also desirable that a cable should be established which would be free from British influence, for the British Government could at any moment, in case of hostilities, assume entire control of the existing line. The public interests would also be subserved by a healthy competition, as it could scarcely fail to reduce the rates now charged for transmitting messages to and from Europe.

GENERAL MEADE issued an important order on the 30th ult., officially announcing that civil governments have been inaugurated in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, and directing that hereafter civil authority shall prevail, except where the intervention of the military is authorized, by the Legislatures and courts of the newly reconstructed States. The soldiers, however, are not to be withdrawn, except the 15th Regiment, which is to be sent to Texas. The other troops are to be concentrated at Dahlonega, Savannah, and Atlanta, in Georgia; Mobile and Huntsville, in Alabama; and St. Augustine, Tampa Bay, and Jacksonville, in Florida. General Meade announced in a recent speech in Georgia, that he surrendered his authority over civil affairs with great pleasure, and that he hoped the day would soon come when civil authority would again prevail in all portions of the republic. The only obstacle to the accomplishment of this desire arises from the continued efforts of Southern Rebel leaders to galvanize the Rebellion.

A CABLE telegram from Paris announces that "the Imperial decree has been issued authorizing the issue of a new loan." The constant increase of the debt of France which Louis Napoleon has authorized, may prove the most fatal obstacle to the perpetuation of his dynasty. With all their enthusiasm, the French people are in some respects an eminently practical people, and they have a great horror of onerous debt and taxation. The constant loans are evidently made because the Emperor feels that his popularity would be endangered if he endeavored to raise annually, by taxation, a sum sufficient to defray his enormous current expenditures; but he is evidently only postponing the evil day by his present policy. On the other hand, he has undoubtedly done much to increase the material prosperity of his subjects by his liberal support of new railway lines and other internal improvements, and his uninterrupted maintenance of public order. But his enemies contend that he has made some serious blunders in his industrial policy, as for instance in his commercial treaty with England.

COLONEL A. G. BOONE, who was recently appointed Indian Agent for the tribes in Southeastern Colorado and Northwestern New Mexico, is a grand-son of the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone, and like his illustrious ancestor, has always had a fondness for frontier life. Forty years ago he led the adventurous life of a trapper and hunter in the Rocky Mountain regions, and he has for a long period resided in Southeastern Colorado, where he formerly discharged, in an acceptable and satisfactory manner, the duties with which he has recently been entrusted. Colonel Boone is well advanced in years, but he retains in a remarkable degree the full possession of his faculties, and he promises to become a worthy successor of Kit Carson in pacifying the Aborigines.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, after being the scene of an earnest and hard-fought battle between the Allopaths and the homœopaths, has finally settled down on the side of orthodoxy in medical matters. In the circular announcement for the term to open in September, the University authorities say:—"In consequence of an Act of the Legislature of Michigan at its last session, granting aid to the University on the condition that a Professor of homœopathy should be introduced into the Medical Department, much agitation and annoyance have been experienced by its friends; but the Faculty are now happy to announce to the medical profession and all the friends of legitimate medicine, that the Board of Regents, who control the University, at a recent meeting resolved, with but a single dissenting vote, that under no circumstances should such Professor be introduced into the Medical College at Ann Arbor; and the Supreme Court of the State having since decided that all previous action of the Board making provision for the establishment of a school of homœopathy at another place, is not a compliance with the law, and such action thus becoming null and void, the Faculty are enabled to assure the profession that the *Medical Department of the University of Michigan is entirely free from the remotest connection with homœopathy*—that its curriculum will not be changed, and that it will remain as heretofore unaffected by any form of irregular teaching or practice."

THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY, an institution located on the out-skirts of the city of Washington, is now in a fair way of becoming successful. It was chartered at the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress. The act of incorporation provides for the establishment of the following departments:—Normal, collegiate, theological, medical, law, and agricultural. Soon after the passage of the act, the corporators organized by the appointment of a Board of Trustees, prominent among whom was General O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, in consideration of whose disinterested services in behalf of the institution, it was given his name. The normal and preparatory departments of the institution were opened on the first of May, 1867, in a building in the city. The collegiate, theological, and law departments, will be organized as soon as circumstances will permit, and the condition of the university requires. The medical department is already organized, with a faculty of competent instructors in their respective branches, and will be opened for the reception of students in October next.

This Department of the University presents unequalled advantages, as the students will have free access to the Freedmen's General Hospital of Washington for clinical purposes.

Soon after the organization of the Board, a fine tract of land on a hill commanding a prospect of the city of Washington was purchased; but already a sufficient quantity to defray almost the entire cost of the property, and not needed for the purposes of the University, has been disposed of.

On this site, in the centre of a beautiful park, the University buildings are now being erected. The principal building is four stories in height and contains a large number of commodious rooms for lectures, recitations, offices, libraries, and a chapel. The dormitory, adjoining it, is three stories in height and is calculated to accommodate two hundred students with both rooms and board. Both buildings are almost completed, and will be ready for occupancy in the fall.

The University is intended for the education of young men without distinction of race or color, and under the management of such men as General Howard it is destined to a career of well-deserved prosperity.

THE "LEGION OF HONOR," founded by the first Napoleon, supplied nothing more than a decorative distinction, but was reorganized by the present Emperor in 1852, and endowed with annual allowances, ranging from 250 to 3000 francs, besides pensions. The cost of the order would be easily calculable if any limitation were set upon new decorations. This was attempted under the Restoration, except for the class of chevaliers; but such has been the Imperial liberality that the plan then determined on has nearly doubled, so that it now contains 34,000 Legionaries, or, adding the civilians, 63,000, with 3700 officers and 900 commanders. The medalists also, who belong to the army solely, are estimated at 40,000; and these, if private soldiers or non-commissioned officers, are entitled to a pension. The army, as might have been expected, and not the civil list, has swollen the expenditures of the past ten years, and raised the total from 4,197,990 francs in 1858 to 18,425,000 francs in 1868. M. de la Tour, who has taken pains to collect these statistics, protests against the vulgarizing of his order, and proposes that an obsolete regulation of 1852 should be revived, prohibiting future decorations in any instance except where there are two vacancies by death or degradation. To this M. Glais-Bizoin has offered as an amendment, that the Cross of the Legion of Honor be given to whoever is willing to pay for it.

DEMOCRATIC ORATORY has received a brilliant acquisition in the person of one John H. Thomas, candidate for Congress in the Seventh Ohio District. In response to his nomination, Mr. Thomas let himself loose after the following fashion:—"I have never aspired to that dignity and grandeur which enables the orator to express in words of beauty, and with gorgeous imagery the gratitude which obligations conferred bestirs within him, and cannot, therefore, on this occasion thrill your bosoms with delight whilst returning thanks for the honor you have done me." This was certainly refreshing, with the thermometer at ninety-four degrees in the shade.

SOME OF BLAIR'S DOINGS.—Major Evans, an Indiana officer, at a recent meeting in Indianapolis, in the course of a speech, said that the only independent work he had ever known Blair to do as an army officer was his march down through lower Tennessee and Mississippi when Grant was besieging Richmond. When asked by Grant if he had taken any prisoners, he replied, "No, but I have burnt a sight of houses, and captured all the niggers." Blair's revolutionary tendencies at that time were directed against his present friends and admirers. But the Democracy are accustomed to forgive their enemies.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is in a bad way. Disappointed in not receiving the Tammany nomination, his disposition has become completely soured. The Cincinnati *Gazette* which has lately denounced him more bitterly than any other Republican paper, now reports a conversation in which the Chief Justice spoke strongly against the Seymour and Blair ticket, saying that if these men should be elected, all the fruits of the four years' war against the Rebels would be lost. At the same time Mr. Chase spoke severely against the policy of the Republican party during the last few years.

AN ALIBI.—"J. B. S." writes to the *World* his opinion that Chief Justice Chase had nothing to do with forming the Democratic platform. Probably about these days Chief Justice Chase would be very glad to have that *alibi* established.

A "GAP."—The Chicago *Post* makes this point: "There is a hiatus in General Grant's history say the Democrats. That may be; but it is nothing compared with the hiatus he made in the Democratic party at Vicksburg in 1863, or at Appomattox in 1865."

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE was formally opened for the season last evening, by the reproduction of Mr. J. E. McDonough's spectacular combination of drama and ballet, *The Black Crook*. The ballet, under the direction of Mr. George W. Smith, included Madlles Morlacchi, sometimes called "the Great," Leah, and Diani, all of whom were received with hearty rounds of applause, as on their previous appearances in this city. In the dramatic cast, Miss Fannie Stocqueler appeared, for the first time in Philadelphia, as "Stalacta," singing the difficult aria of *Il Baccio* with acceptable execution. Mr. J. W. Jennings sustained the role of "Hertzog," Mr. W. A. Chapman that of "Greppo," and Mr. S. K. Chester that of "Rudolphe." As last evening was the first representation of the spectacle at this theatre, the performance was somewhat hindered by the difficulties of a first night, but all these drawbacks will doubtless be overcome in a few days. The audience was a large one, and apparently well pleased with the performance as a whole. The theatre has opened the season in earnest, and under the business management of Mr. T. J. Hemphill and the stage management of Mr. W. A. Chapman, the season will doubtless be a successful one in every essential respect.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INTERTROPICAL FRAGRANCE rises in invisible clouds the moment that a bottle of Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchief, is opened; one single drop scents a handkerchief. Sold by all druggists. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24j

OFFICE OF THE CLERKS OF COUNCILS. PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1868.
Members of Councils will meet at this office to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock to proceed to funeral of Mr. JOSEPH T. VANKIRK, late member of Common Council. Carriages leave FIFTH and CHESNUT at 9½ o'clock precisely.
By order, BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
1t Clerk of Select Council.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

NATIONAL UNION CLUB, NO. 1105 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, August 3, 1868.

An all-wise Providence has removed from our midst our late fellow member and Vice-President JOSEPH T. VANKIRK. His death was sudden and under most painful circumstances.

As a husband and father his place cannot be filled, and his loss as a business man, a public-spirited citizen, a noble patriot, a true friend and sincere Christian, will be mourned by all.

A loyal Union man, he was one of the original members of the National Union Club, and continued an active, wise, and faithful director in its affairs.

The officers and members of the Club are requested to meet at the Club House on WEDNESDAY morning, the 5th instant, at 9 o'clock, to attend the funeral.
JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.
A. M. WALKINSHAW, Secretary. 8 3 2t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
6 28t01 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.
6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
69 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea-side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
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DRY GOODS STORE,
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J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CLOSING OUT SALES
TO MAKE ROOM FOR FALL STOCK.
Bargains for 15 Days.
FINAL REDUCTIONS.
Having completed our semi-annual Stock Taking, we have
MARKED DOWN
THE WHOLE OF OUR
SUMMER STOCK
To close the season's sales and make room
FOR FALL ARRIVALS.

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THE BEE-HIVE,
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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2; Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards.
At DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STUBBS' XX
FCB
Will cure the DYSPEPSIA,
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
RENOVATE THE SYSTEM.
Principal Depot, No. 2414 FRANKFORD ROAD.
For sale at all the Drug Stores in the city. 15 1m

LIFE INSURANCE.

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No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
8 1 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

MR. BEECHER'S SUMMER SUIT.

One of the New York papers says that Mr. Beecher is enjoying his summer vacation at his place in the country, "WEARING A LEGHORN HAT AND A SERENE COUNTENANCE." This is a very fine rig for the summer: a little too airy perhaps. Cheap too.

The coolest costume we have heard of is that of a gentleman who was found a few days ago "at five o'clock in the morning" on the steps of Independence Square, with nothing at all, whatsoever, upon him in the clothes line. As he couldn't give a good account of himself or his clothes, the police asked him to march along with them. He said he wouldn't. The police were going to grab him by the collar, and make him "move on" but, having no collar on, they failed to collar him. At the latest accounts the man had "moved on." He isn't there any more.

We are doing our best to keep people nicely clothed. Our prices are so low that there is no reason why anybody should, as a general thing, go without having at least something on his back.

Come and see how cheap our splendid Clothes are!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
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HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
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ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M.
Saturdays 3 P. M.
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Jewelers and Silversmiths,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
26 tuthrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT.
Manufacturers of WATCH CASES, and Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street;
5 8rptuths Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and New Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, are made as favorable to the Insurers as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, Dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policy-Holder.

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Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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JAY COOKE & CO., New York,
For New York State and Northern New Jersey.
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FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.
FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
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Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.
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No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.

Life in lodgings was never more brilliantly exemplified than it was on Sunday evening, or rather at from 1 to 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in one of the quietest and easiest of the "Places" that abound not far from either Broadway or Fifth avenue. The street, Belfair Place by name, is only three blocks in length, and of an exceedingly sombre and respectable character, not rendered unlike what I believe is called Girard place, or Girard row, in Philadelphia. Almost every other house is a boarding-house, or else has "Furnished Apartments, without Board," stuck within the windows or beneath the bell handle.

Staid and heavy people give the tone to Belfair Place, and have given tone to it for several lustres. Bachelors in declining years, unmarried clergymen, literary men of medium rate, steady-going bankers who have no great *penchant* for trained racers or risky speculations, wealthy and spotless widows, rearing young sons and belonging to good old families, childless husbands and wives who have grown old together, and, after the one disappointment of their lives, learned to care very little for pleasures outside the solidly magnificent *suite* of rooms which constitute their home—these are the kind of people who for many a year have conferred infinite respectability upon Belfair Place The sidewalks are of broad clean flag-stone the houses, built all of one pattern, are invariably of brick; the pavement—one of the few tha are laid with cobble stones—is intersticed with tufts of grass; no stage or car starts echoe there; and the private carriages that stop a solemn doors are driven by serious-looking grooms. Those who let rooms inevitably belong to genteel families, and with regard to those who rent them, the "best of recommendations" ar required. In fact, it is a street scandal might roam through, trying to snuff up tit-bits in, in vain. The moral gloom of the place forbids you to believe that *crim. con.* and all the spicier frailties of human nature could ever enter there; but perhaps a secret murder may have been slowly consummated in one of those dim rambling rooms, and the three dull brick-and-brownstone blocks are in a transition state which will lead them, in after years, to be spoken of as haunted.

Imagine, then, the moral thunder-shock which has just been given to that grim neighborhood by the *eclaircissement* which commenced one hour after last Sunday midnight. What has since come to light reveals that several months ago a fair-faced and flaxen-haired *feuilletoniste*, one of the best of the class of New York Bohemians, managed by his perfect manners and quiet insinuating mode of speech (for he gave no references) to obtain a front room on the third or uppermost story of one of the most respectable of those very respectable houses. Equally as insinuating and pleasant mannered, however (for she likewise gave no references), must have been the young married lady who a few days previously had taken the back room immediately opposite, these two rooms being the only ones on the uppermost floor. Three months passed on. The *feuilletoniste* wrote hard all day, and either visited, or had friends, young or old, to see him of evenings. The young married lady sat in her room and sewed or sang, and was never seen to receive any visitor, male or female, made no acquaintances in the house, dressed with plain richness, and paid her landlady punctually one month in advance. During the hot June days the heat in these rooms next the roof became intolerable. *He* left his door half open, and she heard his quill scratch while he wrote. *She* left her door half open, and he heard her singing the "*Dites lui*," and sometimes caught a glimpse of a white hand winging its way like a carrier-pigeon across some filmy blue fabric like a sky. One day she was taken ill, and continued so for a week, with no one to attend her but the doctor, the servants, and the landlady, whose attentions were extremely precarious. The *feuilletoniste* with a very natural and gentlemanly interest, inquired after her from day to day, and when she grew convalescent, learned from the servants that she was sadly in need of some ligh reading, all the books she had with her being of a serious and devotional turn. He sent her in, with his compliments, a package of the latest magazines and melodies. Perhaps there were some poems. It must have been so, for a few days after, he overheard her speaking to the lady of the house of the very graceful powers as a story writer and poet, of the young man who occupied the opposite room. This unmeant, unconscious flattery was like sweet-tasted lightning to him. Enough. They met; they looked; they loved. I have no sequel to relate which any one need blush to read either in secret or aloud. I know that the general character ascribed to *feuilletonistes*, or to any that bear about them the slightest Bohemian aroma, is not that of intense morality; and that young married ladies, lodging alone, taking their meals out, and receiving no visitors, are not cited by maternal heads of families as examples of the most shining virtues. Yet that blessed exception which is the proof of so many accursed rules, was present in this case, and nothing passed between this lonely young man and lonely young woman but what good people everywhere would declare no sin. Of course it was imprudent for them to continue so close together when *he* was burning with all the unrestrainability of first love, and when *her* husband was living. For it was so. Four years ago she had married, and for four years she had endured from her husband all the ill-treatment—including blows, pennilessness, foul language, and nameless insult—which it is in the power of a whisky-maddened brute to confer. At length resolving to leave him, she prepared for it by secretly pawning her watch and jewels, and selling her most costly dresses, the only articles which in his most frenzied moments she had had the pluck to keep out of his reach under lock and key With this very respectable sum obtained, she secretly left the home he had made wretched for her, and took that modest room in Belfair Place, under an assumed name. There she ived in an humble manner, partly by giving music lessons out, and partly by doing work for ne or two of the large dress-goods houses, who ad been friends of her family, and to whom he frankly told the story of her wrongs. All his she frankly told to the *feuilletoniste*, whose *om de plume*, if not widely known, would at east, I think, be recognized in this city. But e is greater as a man than he ever will be as a riter, for he kept his passion for her pure, and ereafter, whenever they met, it was in the large, gloomy parlors down stairs, where a dozen others were sitting.

At the cheerful hour of 1 o'clock yesterday morning, however, the three blocks of Belfair Place were startled by a violent bell-ringing at the house I have indicated, and the stentorian voice of a man roaring at the top of his strength—"I want my wife! I want my wife!! I want my wife Christine!!!" Christine being the name of the young married lady occupying the third floor back. At that hour all the neighborhood was in a state of dignified repose, such as no other neighborhood was ever wrapped in upon earth; but the cries were so resounding, and the bell-ringing so violent, that pretty soon lights were seen quivering from beneath green-glooming shades, and decorously frilled night-caps and night-gowns peered through the infinitesimal loop-holes of mosquito-nets. A dim glimmering that something was wrong at last began to pervade the torpid tranquility of the house before whose portal all this hubbub was taking place. In the third story, more particularly, there was a very perceptible confusion. Lights danced about, doors were open and shut, whispered questions and replies were interchanged. "Save me! hide me! it is my husband!" was the burden of the principal words overheard. But even while they were being uttered the hall door had been opened by one of the frightened servants, and the heavy, uncertain tread of a strong man in liquor was heard bungling through the halls. It came nearer and nearer; it came up the narrow flight of steps that led to the topmost story, dimly lit by a solitary gas-burner. Beneath this stood a group of two, the sight of which caused the drunken wretch to make a rush forward with an oath and other unrepeatable language. In doing so he fell, his temple striking a sharp hook projecting two inches from the wainscoting. The nail that entered the temple of Sisera did no surer work, and the slow-trickling blood that oozed in thin channels along the floor announced to the terror-trembling Christine that her husband was dead, the horror of her life over, and she free to wed whom she chose. The wretched man will be buried to-morrow. The *feuilletoniste* is embalming the memory of these events to make use of in a future story, and the amiable and virtuous Christine has repaired to the house of a friend, there to don befitting weeds, and observe a decent year's mourning. At the end of that year there will be a wedding; a hard-working newspaperman, that I wot of, will be made happy, although, I think, after the honeymoon is over, the new couple will prefer settling down in a neighborhood remote from Belfair Place.

But, perhaps, I dwell too long upon an incident which, although it has not yet found its way into any of the newspapers here, has been the talk of hundreds of people, and neatly illustrates some of the tragico-romantic possibilities of life in New York lodgings.

Hattie Bell is the pretty name of a pretty girl fifteen years old, who has been living with her father on one of the East river canal boats. On one of the adjoining boats lived a woman, Mary Ann Bardwell by name. One evening recently, the woman Bardwell, who appears to have for some time cherished a mysterious spite against her victim, enticed the young girl to a lonely spot, and there induced her to take an apparently innocuous drink, but which almost instantly reduced her to a state of insensibility. Whilst in this forlorn condition, the woman Bardwell is charged with having stripped the young girl of every article of clothing, and then to have left her to her fate. Fortunately, and surprisingly, considering the place where this outrage was perpetrated, no worse fate befel the harmless little Hattie than that of being found by some Samaritan-hearted men, who called a physician and assisted him to restore her to consciousness. The young girl, with perplexed emotions of distress and shame, gave as distinct an account as she was able of all that she remembered. The woman Bardwell was immediately arrested, and arraigned before Justice Hogan, of the Tombs, who referred the matter to the Coroner, who deciding that the case did not come within his jurisdiction, said so to the officers, who handed her over to the authorities of the New Street Police Station, who locked her up there, and so finished the official rigmarole. Meanwhile she keeps mum and refuses to say a word that may shed light upon the reasons for the administration of the drug. Had the perpetrator been a man, no explanation would be needed; and surely Mary' notion could not be only that of obtaining a suit of clothes of but little worth.

Since murder possesses the quality of making the blood run cold, the sufferers from heat must have found at least a little alleviation in the recent police columns of the morning papers here. Another case of probable murder was fished up on Sunday morning, out of a sunken boat in the Morris Canal, at the foot of Bergen street, Jersey City. At 6 o'clock, on Saturday night, Carson Sethman, a man of thirty-five, employed in a sugar-house in that vicinity, received his wages in common with the rest of the employes. How he spent the rest of the evening is not precisely known, but towards midnight he was seen in the liquor-saloon of a man named Adaline. This is the last that is certainly known of him until he was found, at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, lying in the sunken boat with his face down, and a scalp wound six inches long behind the left ear. The inquest is to be continued this morning, but all the testimony as yet elicited is that a watchman who guards a coal-yard near the sugar-house heard the cry of "Help! help! help!" at one o'clock on Sunday morning, and that one hour after a woman residing near, saw two men striking another man they held between them, and heard them agree to "fix him off," as they dragged him towards the sugar-house, that overlooks the canal. The fact of the murder being committed within a few hours of Sethman's receiving his pay, renders it little doubtful that it was done for anything else than the money.

Shall I apologize for the mention of Mr. Cruelty-to-Animals Bergh again? No; for he has been making himself absurd by the publication of one of the most ridiculous letters that ever emanated from the pen of man. One moment he seems to approve of horseflesh-eating; another he declares that the largest share of the moral and physical diseases which affect mankind is due to the slaughtering and devouring of animals; anon he avows, with the quaintest candor, that he eats meat from habit, but that the slightest appearance of blood (such as in underdone beefsteak) shocks his sensibilities, and causes his stomach to revolt. Add to this that he owns to having tolerated a poor Arab's running behind his horse a distance of twelve miles, and the question may well be asked whether Mr. Bergh does or does not include the human family ("cheerful Arabs" among the rest) in the list of animals?

In Brooklyn during the month of July more than one hundred children, or nearly four a day, were lost and returned to their parents by the police. Ought not this to remind us that while we are imitating many of the good institutions of Paris, we have as yet failed to imitate her admirable institution of the *creche*, or home for the little ones, where parents, at a small expense, leave their children at morning and return for them at night? Half the accidents that happen to children arise while their parents are away, and the little ones are confided to careless and incompetent hands. There has indeed been, for a long time, a movement on foot for some such establishment here; but the foot has been a very lame one, and consequently but little or nothing has been done.

You will have noticed that for some weeks past great pains have been taken to assure the public that the ligature uniting the Siamese twins is shortly to be cut by somebody of the French College of Surgeons. I observe, though, that before that interesting operation is performed, they intend giving a season of receptions in the United States. The assiduity with which the announcements are made calls to mind the "farewell-forevers" which certain artistes announce towards the close of a particularly remunerative season. Such valedictories in-advance are always cheerful, because we feel morally certain the star will never take leave of the public until the public takes leave of him; but will return from season to season as long as a manager can be found to give an engagement. Is it not therefore conjecturable that when these amiable twins present themselves at the French College of Surgeons, it will be found impossible to sever them without the absolute certainty of death to both? At any rate they will soon figure at Wood's Museum here (late Banvard's Opera House), which Miss Maggie Mitchell is to open on the 31st.

ALI BABA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING FOR HOT WEATHER.—Every variety of Clothing suited to the season for Men, Youths, Boys, and Children, new, fresh, and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.
BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
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AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

QUALITY THE TRUE TEST
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If you wish good quality of ready-made Clothing call at
No. 821 Chesnut street,
Under the Continental Hotel,
Philadelphia,
CHARLES STOKES & Co.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

IF YOU WISH for fine reading matter, pay a visit to No. 107 S. Third street; you can there choose from a large and varied stock. All manner of pictorials, magazines, news journals, fashion plates, semi-monthlies, novelettes, nick naxs, and light or standard works will be found upon the shelves. Mr. Trenwith, the proprietor, has effected an arrangement whereby he furnishes his patrons with the New York journals several hours before the regular mails arrive.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
Alpacas from $2½ to $8.
Linens from $1 50 to $4. etc. etc.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.

MARRIED.

ROBERTS—CHAMBERS.—On the 30th of July, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. JOHN ROBERTS to Miss ELIZA CHAMBERS, only daughter of John H Chambers, Esq., both of Philadelphia.

SHAW—HOLLWORTH.—On the 31st of March 1868, by Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. ALBERT D SHAW to Miss MINNIE HOLLWORTH, both of this city.

DIED.

BAROUX.—On the 3d instant, WILLIE L., infant son of Charles T. and Mary V. Baroux, and grandson of William W. and Mary J. Richardson, aged 5 months and 12 days.

Funeral from his grandparents' residence, No. 1335 Girard avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.*

BROWN.—On the 3d instant, JOHN BROWN, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E corner of Twenty-first and Locust streets, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Services at St. Patrick's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

BUCKWALTER.—After a short illness, on the morning of the 3d instant, CHARLES BUCKWALTER.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bar and the Alumni of the High School, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, David Buckwalter, No. 634 N. Seventh street, on Thursday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

DREELAN.—On the 3d instant, MARGARET, wife of Pierce Dreelan, and daughter of John and Margaret Eagen, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 305 N. Fifteenth street, above Vine, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

NELLIUS.—On the 3d instant, at 9 o'clock P. M., MARGARET ABEL, wife of Jacob Nellius, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 23 Catharine street, on Thursday morning, the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock. Services at St Alphonsus' Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery. **

PALMER.—On Sunday morning, August 2, KATE, wife of Mr. John Palmer, and eldest daughter of the late James Ward, Esq., of Leesburg, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2032 Locust street, on Wednesday morning, the 5th instant, at 9 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Church, S. Twentieth street, above Spruce. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery. 2t

WOLF.—On the 3d instant, MARTHA JANE, only daughter of George J. and Martha J. Wolf, aged 2 years 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 5004 Main street, above Rittenhouse, Germantown, on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 619

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CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

LORETTO SPRINGS, ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, NEAR CRESSON, PA.

The public are informed that the LORETTO SPRINGS, NOW OPEN under the supervision of JOHN McINTOSH, will RECEIVE BOARDERS for the balance of the season for Twelve Dollars per week.

Mr. F. A. GIBBONS, the owner of the Hotel, assures his friends and the public that he will use every effort to make them comfortable

Visitors will leave by 11 P. M. train, arriving at Kaylor's Station, near Cresson, at 9 o'clock A. M., the following morning.

Commutation Tickets will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the season.

JOHN McINTOSH, Proprietor.
7 31 12t*

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NOTICE—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M and 3·30 P. M.

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7 10 1m FRANK COLLINS, Proprietor.
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This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

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Please address, J. F. CAKE,
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Is now open for the reception of Guests.

Music under the direction of Simon Hassler

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NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
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Two communicating rooms vacant.

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PREMISES, No. 869 CHESNUT St.,
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A Liberal Difference allowed.
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Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

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8 1 30t TREASURER.

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SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
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MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898,
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"Mariana Rita" brand (copy-righted) of Vuelta Abajo Leaf, entirely pure, equal to best imported cigars, and cheaper. Try them. Go to reliable dealers and get genuine. Each box bears our trade-marked label. We make twenty varieties of "Mariana Rita" all of same material—of which several choice grades are now retailed at $8, $8·50, $9, $9 50, and $10 per hundred. We will on application direct consumers to those dealers who retail cheapest. We use this brand "Mariana Rita" only for real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades we brand "Fra Diavolo" "Louis d'Or," Fleur de Lys," etc.

The following city retailers keep regularly our "Mariana Rita" cigars:—

Colton & Clarke, grocers, Broad and Walnut David L. Ketler, dealer, Nos. 50 and 52 South Fourth Street, above Chesnut. Charles G Artz, dealer, No. 215 South Fourth Street, below Walnut. Crippin & Maddock, grocers, No. 115 South Third Street McKendre, dealer, No. 43 South Eleventh Street, above Chesnut. Manning, dealer, No 41 South Third street. Keeney, druggist, Sixteenth and Arch. Spillin, grocer, Eighth and Arch. Mitchell & Fletcher, grocers, No 1204 Chesnut Bradley, grocer, Sixth and Spruce. Stead, dealer, No. 1011 Chesnut. Donnell & Son, grocers, No. 804 Walnut Street. Eppelsheimer, grocer, Tenth and Spring Garden Wright, grocer, Franklin and Spring Garden. Wells, druggist, Ninth and Spring Garden. Whiteman, grocer, Seventeenth and Arch. Hitchings, grocer, Fifteenth and Master. Ambrose Smith, druggist, Broad and Chesnut. Freas & Neller, grocers, Chesnut Hill.

STEPHEN FUGUET & SONS,
Manufacturers and Importers of Cigars,
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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

MINNESOTA.

Weather—Crops—Great Storm—Philadelphians—Railroads—Growth of the State—Politics.

From our own Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29, 1868.

Our Eastern visitors, who, during the last month, have crowded the villages and towns of our State, coming with shawls and overcoats to shield themselves from the cool winds of this climate, have been sadly disappointed by the weather here. The same thermometers that ran down to thirty degrees below zero here last winter, have this month run nimbly up to a hundred in the shade. Even the cool retreat of Minnehaha failed to afford relief from the sweltering sun, and the silver spray of the laughing waters seemed some days like the stream from a hot shower bath. Ever and anon, however, breezes from over the wide prairies have reassured us of our latitude, and of our cool advantages over our Eastern neighbors.

The early spring, and steady warm weather, nightly alternated by showers, have given great and sudden growth to all kind of crops, especially to wheat, our staple product. If wheat is injured at all, it has been by the intense and steady heat of this month, too hastily ripening and shrinking it. Many estimate the average yield throughout the State at twenty bushels per acre, while others set it at even a higher rate. The great broad waving fields of golden grain, some a thousand and more acres in extent, have, for the ten days or two weeks past, been bowing before the reapers. Laborers for this service have been in great demand, and have received wages from three to five dollars a day. A great storm passed over this section of the State yesterday and last night. The wind, rain, lightning, and thunder, were on a scale of magnificence such as the great West alone can occasionally produce. It effected considerable alarm in this vicinity, but whether it did great damage to the wheat still unreaped throughout the State, has not yet been ascertained.

Among the many visitors who have recently arrived here from the East is a party of Philadelphians who reached here four or five days ago, coming all the way in a palace car furnished by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Among the party was Mr. Thompson, President of Pennsylvania Central; Mr. Hinckley, President of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad; Mr. W. Clark, banker; Mr. Leland, of the *Press*, Colonel Moorehead, Mr. Lippincott, and others, accompanied by a number of ladies. Most of them are interested in the Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroad, now being constructed from this city to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles. The first engine (splendid one of the Philadelphia make) was dedicated and set to running on the 24th of last month.

The road is expected to be completed in two years, and the tourist can then make a delightful trip from Philadelphia to the Mississippi, up that noble river to this point, and return East by the Lakes. Wm. L. Banning, a former Philadelphian, is President of the road. Philadelphia is not only largely interested in this road, but the capital and energy of many of its inhabitants and of the State is observable in nearly every portion of Minnesota.

This State is growing wonderfully. Young men of enterprise, hard-working farmers from the Eastern States, hardy, industrious emigrants from Northern Germany and Norway, are flocking in, building towns, and making the broad prairies bloom and blossom like the rose. The frigid atmosphere of "six months of the year" may be a bugbear to the shivering dwellers amid the damp changeable blasts of the Atlantic coast; but it is delightful to those who here have breathed the clear, dry, steady, invigorating atmosphere during that time, and it is no bugbear to the farmer who is enabled by the sudden warmth of spring to plant and sow earlier than his brethren of Pennsylvania or New York.

The mineral resources of the State are just beginning to be developed. To-day, a ton of gold quartz, brought from Vermillion Lake, in St. Louis county, north of Lake Superior, was sent to Chicago to be assayed by the Chicago Mining Board by the Tyndall process. The mines of lesser metals are also being worked throughout the State.

St. Paul, twenty years ago an Indian rendezvous, is now a city of some twenty thousand inhabitants, with five railroads centring here running in as many directions, and others in contemplation. Although this town and county are strongly Democratic, it does not have the effect of putting the whole State at all in sympathy with the Seymour and Blair family combination. Hon. I. Donnelly, who represents this district in Congress, has returned here from Washington, and will at once commence to canvass for his nomination and re-election, which, owing to the defection among his Republican friends, will be a hard fight for him.

The Grant and Colfax ticket will sweep the State by many thousand majority; but owing to the confidence felt of an easy victory in fighting under such an ever-conquering banner, the enthusiasm will not be as great as in former contests with the same enemy; but, nevertheless, the victory will be as sure. W. H. D.

An Extraordinary Scene in Ireland.

The Belfast papers describe an extraordinary scene before the house of the man Baird, in Monaghan, from which the Orangemen recently fired upon their assailants. After the inquest on the body of Hughes, who died from the wounds then received, his friends made a procession, carrying the remains in front of a hearse. When they arrived opposite Baird's the procession halted, as by previous concert, and the whole number, above two thousand men, kneeling down, shouted "Murder, murder," and prayed maledictions upon Baird and his household. "For fully twenty minutes," the Belfast *News Letter* says, "they cursed him and his family in a manner dreadful to listen to. They then got off their knees, and the coffin was raised to the shoulders of the six young men who had previously carried it. The hearse was again started, and the coffin-bearers marched slowly after it, followed by a large crowd."

The women took a prominent part in the attack on the Orangemen, and in the breaking of the windows. They gathered stones from laneways near for the use of their male friends, and some "were in attendance with hammers to break them, so as to make them fit for throwing." It is to the credit of several of the Roman Catholic priesthood of the town that they strove to persuade the Roman Catholic mob not to attack the Orangemen. At the graveyard the Rev. Mr. Duffey, the parish priest, addressed those assembled in a manner calculated to allay excitement. "He had done his utmost to keep the people under his care from being engaged in any disturbances, but his advice had not been attended to, and those who loved the danger must just perish therein." The military detachment has been withdrawn from the town, and all apprehension of a renewal of rioting has ceased.

—Rumor has M'lle Nilson engaged to an Englishman.

Southern Account of Governor Humphreys' Expulsion from the Gubernatorial Mansion.

Our readers can scarcely have forgotten the very recent occurrence of Governor Humphreys' expulsion from the Gubernatorial mansion of Jackson, Mississippi, following a correspondence in which on the one hand he had been repeatedly notified by the authorities to vacate the house, but in which, on the other hand, he had persisted in asserting his right and intention to continue to occupy it. We have excellent grounds for saying that the disagreeable duty of placing Governor Humphreys under the stress which occasioned his vacating the premises was performed with all the courtesy compatible with the employment of forces in the contingency of resistance to the order. It is, however, in keeping with the usual political misrepresentation emanating from the South, that even the performance of this act, executed with the greatest delicacy compatible with circumstances, has not escaped unjust animadversion from Governor Humphreys' over-zealous friends. We give below the expected sequel to the transactions published in our issue of a few days ago:—

THE CAPTURE OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.

From the Fort Gibson Standard, July 20.

Those of our readers who have seen the correspondence between Governor Humphreys and General Ames, will remember that Monday, the 13th of July, was the day appointed by the latter for the attack upon the Executive mansion.

Well, Monday morning came and with it the Yankee raid. Everything that belonged to the occupants was packed, and they were ready for the attack, which was made about twelve o'clock. Lieutenant Bache, commanding a file of six soldiers, rode up to the gate, dismounted, and led the charge. Governor Humphreys met him at the front door, the Lieutenant said good morning, and offered his hand, which was not received. He said he wished to have a private interview (several friends of the Governor were in the mansion.) The Governor and Lieutenant walked into a front parlor, when the latter said he had been sent by Colonel Biddle, commandant of the post, to take possession of part of the mansion. Governor Humphreys said that he refused to give it up. Lieutenant Bache said that he had a note from Colonel Biddle to deliver in case a surrender was refused, and delivered it. Being asked if he would carry out the order, directing him to force a surrender, the Lieutenant replied that he would. Governor Humphreys then stepped to the door and called some of his friends in to hear what had passed, and requested the Lieutenant to repeat his question in their hearing, which after some hesitation on the part of the Lieutenant and some insisting on the part of the Governor he did, and the same reply was made.

The mansion having in this manner been forcibly occupied by the soldiers, a carriage and wagon was obtained and the family and baggage of Governor Humphreys left the house, good care being taken to secure a *box of silver ware*, the private property of the family, against the hands of the intruders, who, flushed with victory, were doubtless eager for the spoils. The family marched out of the yard through an immense crowd of negroes, who had assembled in the front yard to see the fun, many of them in a broad grin, and entering the carriage rode to a private boarding-house, everybody on the streets gazing at them as they passed. The Lieutenant, duly sashed, sworded, and buttoned, with his hat on, which he had worn all the time, in full possession of the premises, promenaded the parlors.

General Ames had not, at last accounts, moved into the mansion, but keeps a guard at the doors, day and night. He has had a billiard-table placed in one of the parlors, and, after dark, he and his friends go there and play billiards. Persons in the neighborhood say that the only visitors they have seen enter the mansion were several detachments of "colored ladies." It is the general impression that Ames would now give his right arm if he had never said "mansion." None of the citizens of Jackson ever approach him, and he is never spoken of but with contempt. It was generally conjectured that Ames, who is unmarried, wanted the mansion for the use of some brother officers who have their families in Jackson with them. But to their credit, and that of their wives, be it said, they have positively declined to accept General Ames' extraordinary kindness, and publicly announce that there is nothing that could induce them to enter the house.

The Governor has rented a very comfortable place in the suburbs of the city of Jackson, to which he moved his family last week.

We have given the above as it comes to us from the people of the neighborhood, who got it from those who were eye-witnesses of the proceeding from first to last.

Benjamin G. Humphreys and Charles E. Hooker, like other people of Mississippi, may have no rights that a military man is bound to respect. But the time has been when the majority of the State represented in their persons would have been thought entitled to consideration.

Mason and Slidell were taken forcibly from the quarter-deck of a British vessel. But the glory of the achievement was of short duration; for the "Great Republic" was soon humbled to the expedient of making an apology and restoring them to the protection of the British flag. Why take so much pains to teach the people to regret their alienage from the British flag? Who is to repair the wrong inflicted on the rights, the honor, and the property of the State of Mississippi by seizing the mansion built by the people for the residence of their Governor, and converting it into a billiard-saloon? No wonder the penitentiaries of the Union are crowded with convicts, when the Government itself is controlled by thieves, and the army and its officers have been and are yet trained to deeds of robbery.

A French Turf Celebrity.

Viscount Artus Talon, one of the most famous men on the French turf, died at Lyons a fortnight ago. The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:—"Viscount Artus Talon was the younger brother of the Marquis Omer Talon, the representative of a family founded by an extremely eminent judge of the last century. The young viscount, who took to steeple chasing at a very early age, enlisted as a private of cavalry when the Crimean war broke out. He soon obtained a sub-lieutenant's commission in the Eighth Hussars. At Balaklava, riding as he generally did his own horse, he won a cup which was disputed by several English officers. At Baden-Baden, in 1865, on his horse Regalia, he won the international Steeple chase. He was wont to say that on the turf he had beaten the English and the Germans. Those were his greatest triumphs, for although in France he had a large stud at Maisons Laffitte, and rode as many as three hundred steeple chases, he seldom won any race of importance. Six feet high, with long thin legs, he was singularly unfit for a jockey. He had the worst seat on horseback of any man I ever saw who could ride, and I believe no man ever got so many falls. To see him craning forward with his head between his horse's ears, and floods of daylight between him and the saddle, it seemed miraculous that he could stick on at all. Yet I believe he never came off except when his horse fell, only he was so badly balanced in the saddle that his horses were addicted to falling.

"I remember five years ago seeing him get an awful purl at the Irish wall at Vincennes. He was carried off the ground insensible by four *sergen's de ville*, and most of the spectators thought he was seriously injured; but though much shaken, he rode another race half an hour afterwards. His pluck was indomitable. While maintaining his rank as a lieutenant in the army, he scarcely ever joined his regiment after the Crimean war, the Emperor having detached him for the service of the Imperial Havas. He constantly acted as judge at steeple-chases, both in Paris and the provinces. He was first cousin to the prince Beauveau Craon, who met with his death in the shocking manner reported the other day. Speaking English almost like a native, and liking English society, the viscount had a large acquaintance among English sportsmen. He was only 38 years of age."

ART IN EUROPE.

Primary Art-Education in France, Prussia, Switzerland, and Italy.

The London *Art Journal* has an article on Primary Art-Education in Europe, from which we extract the following:—

FRANCE.

In the 74 French *lycees*, and 247 commercial colleges, in which 66,000 French boys, out of a population of 37,000,000, are receiving a carefully-studied education at the hands of trained and certified masters, drawing, as well as singing, is obligatory; and during the greater part of the nine years' course which intervenes between the reception of the little scholar of seven or eight years old from the primary school, and his introduction, on leaving the class of "Philosophy," to the special professional schools of the polytechnic, St. Cyr, the *Ecole Navale*, the *Ecole Forrestiere*, or the *Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures*, about two hours a week is devoted to each study. Drawing is methodically taught—not as an accomplishment, but as a necessary feature of ordinary education.

PRUSSIA.

In the 255 higher or secondary schools of Prussia, out of a population of 18,500,000, 66,000 boys are receiving their education at the hands of 3349 teachers, themselves carefully trained for their duties. Prussia also possesses 84 *Vorschulen*, or public preparatory schools, containing 8000 scholars, under 188 certificated teachers. All the boys in the secondary schools learn drawing. In the classical schools three hours a week are given to this study for the first three years. In the non-classical schools two hours a week are given to drawing in all classes below the first, and three in the first.

It is remarkable that while the number of scholars in the secondary schools of Prussia is almost exactly the same as that of the corresponding pupils in France (although the population of the former kingdom, at the time when the information was collected, was only about half of the latter), the proportion of the non-classical scholars is almost identical, being, in round numbers, in each case, 20,000 out of 66,000. The lower number, in each instance, must be taken to represent the desire for special information or technical teaching, rather than for general and high culture, as the main object of education. In Germany the idea of culture, and the study of literature and "the humanities," is that which commands by far the highest as well as the most general respect. In France the state of opinion is more evenly divided.

SWITZERLAND.

In Switzerland the general judgment leans rather to the practical than to the intellectual side. In the canton of Zurich nearly a third of the whole public expenditure is directed to education, and one in five of the population are at school. Instruction is compulsory on all children between the ages of six and sixteen, the first six years of which time are passed in the communal schools. After the close of the twelfth year, the education is carried on either in the "Erganzungsschule," finishing-school, giving four hours of instruction twice a week; or in the "Singschule," to keep up the practice of church music and singing by one hour's exercise in the week, which is coupled with the religious instruction of the pastor of the place, occupying an hour and a half. For those children whose education is prolonged beyond the shortest obligatory limit, exist the "Industrieschule," with a course of five years and a half, and the "Gymnasium," with one of six years and a half. These are cantonal schools. In the "Gymnasium," a classical school, modelled much after the German pattern, free-hand drawing is taught during the first five years, or lower portion of the course. In the "Industrieschule," the time occupied by Greek in the "Gymnasium" is devoted to geometrical drawing.

ITALY.

Education in Italy is for the most part—like so many other Italian blessings—in the future. Yet the office of the Minister of Public Instruction exists, and is not a sinecure. The Italian *licei* have 3362 scholars, the *Ginnasi*, 12,862; the *Scuole techniche*, 8268. All the scholars in the *Scuole techniche* learn drawing.

COMPARISONS AND CONCLUSIONS.

Now without for a moment imagining that a course of drawing lessons at school will turn out a population of artists, it is evident that the artistic taste and facility common among a population of which the whole, or even only the better instructed part, are accustomed to regard the pencil as an instrument almost as necessary as the pen, will be greatly in advance of those prevalent among a people who regard a draughtsman as a man of rare and unusual accomplishment. The great question of culture or information of teaching or training, has excited no less attention on the Continent than it has done among the comparatively few persons who give attention in this country to the great educational struggle. Only abroad it is matter of experiment, while with us it is matter of argument. In France about a third of the secondary pupils are now non-classical. In Prussia almost exactly the same proportion. In Italy, again, close upon the same, viz: 8268 out of 24,392. In Zurich the proportion is the other way—about 250 scholars in the industrial to 180 in the classical schools. But in regarding the increasing advantages with which Swiss and German youth are now, even in our own country, coming into competition with English lads, we must not be too ready to ascribe the superiority of the foreigner to the industrial or more classical character of his education. Into that part of the subject it is not the place here to enter, although it is one on which it is important to have those clear ideas which a study of the working of the Continental secondary schools may enable thoughtful men to form. But in the care which puts the pencil, as a matter of course, into the hands of the school-boy we can trace a surer cause for the ready ability of the German, as compared with the English lad, when he passes from school to the duties of daily life, than in any *lycees* and gymnasiums of the Continent.

—Longfellow would have got an LL.D. from Oxford if he had gone there.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, from responsible parties, until 12 M. August 17, 1868, for furnishing all the CORN, OATS, HAY and RYE STRAW (to be of first-class merchantable quality,) required at this Depot during the year commencing October 1, 1868. Forage and Straw to be delivered monthly, anywhere within one mile of the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and a small quantity at Soldiers' Home, and in such quantities and at such times as ordered by the Quartermaster in charge. Corn to be delivered in good sacks, of about two bushels each, fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel; Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each, of not less than thirty-two (32) pounds to the bushel; Hay and Straw baled, and to weigh two thousand (2000) pounds per ton. Bids will also be received for Hay unbaled.

Bidders will state price of sacks separately, of oats and corn per bushel, and of hay and straw per ton.

We now use about eight thousand (8000) bushels of grain, one hundred and eighty (180) tons of hay, and thirty eight (38) tons of straw per month; but we reserve the right to increase or diminish that quantity by one-third, on proper notice, and the contractor will be required to keep at least two months' supply of forage and straw on hand, and to have a place of business in this city.

Guarantees will be furnished with each bid, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, that the bidder will, if successful, within ten days after his acceptance, execute a contract in accordance with above requirements. The contractor will be required to exhibit on or before the 15th day of September next satisfactory evidence that he is prepared to commence fulfilling contract.

Payments will be made monthly for quantity of forage and straw delivered if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose. None to be paid for except on receipt of the parties to whom delivery has been ordered.

A bond in the sum of twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars, signed by himself and two accepted sureties, will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

Should the contractor fail to furnish the kind and quantity of forage and straw required, it will be purchased in open market, and the excess of cost charged to him.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before awarding contract.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned marked "Proposals for Forage," and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 12t Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, August 10, 1868, for deepening by dredging the harbor of Ogdensburg, New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the lowest stage, in the following places, viz.:—

Section I. On the outer bar across the channel into the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse, where about 13,000 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.

Section II. Between the bridge, the ferry wharf and the Rome Railroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,000 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken out.

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than Sept. 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1869.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Bids must be made upon printed blanks, which can be procured at this office for similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to bidders, *but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdensburg before sending in their bids.*

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 14, 1868. 7 16 20t

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.—

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 3 1868.

Proposals will be received at this office until further notice, for the purchase of sixty AMBULANCES and seven hundred and thirty ARMY WAGONS, in lots of from ten and upwards. They have all been used, but are still in serviceable order, and can be seen at Lincoln Depot, near this city. Propositions for selecting any number over ten from the lot will be entertained, if suitable prices are offered.

Bidders will be notified of the acceptance or rejection of their bids, and payment in Government funds required prior to delivery. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals offered. Bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster General before acceptance or rejection.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for the purchase of Ambulances or Wagons, or both, as the case may be;" and bidders will give their Post Office address.

J. C. McFERRAN,
8 3 6t Deputy Quartermaster General,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., and Depot Quartermaster.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY, 28th Day of July, 1868 at Philadelphia.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LORENZO FAIRBANKS, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

THOMAS W. PRICE,
No. 506 MINOR Street.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 7 28tu8t*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
In the matter of MARTIN LOUIS BACHRACH, a BANKRUPT.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MARTIN LOUIS BACHRACH, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
7 21 tu 3t No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

ESTATE OF JOHN K. BRINGHURST, Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims against said estate present them to

ELIZABETH BRINGHURST, Executrix.
GEORGE W. GAMBLE, Executor.
7 7 tu 6t* No. 640 FRANKLIN Street.

ESTATE OF ANNA CATHARINE AMOS, Deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the above Estate, all persons indebted thereto will make payment, and those having claims present them to

JACOB SPIELMAN, Executor,
7 21 tu6t No. 2100 VINE Street.

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N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
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BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 18½

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

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CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, August 8
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax) Tuesd'y, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, August 15
CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, August 29

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

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First Cabin..........	$100	Steerage..........	[illegible]
" to London	105	" to London.....	[illegible]
" to Paris....	115	" to Paris........	[illegible]

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 5½ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30½
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE,
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.
Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.
Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.
For further information, apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
7 2½ Pier 19 North Wharves.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Desbrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE......$2·25, including Carriage Hire,
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 1, 10 A. M	Saturday, Aug. 1, 2 P. M

Sunday, August 2, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Monday, Aug. 3, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 3, 4 P. M
Tuesday, " 4, 12 M.	Tuesday, " 4, 4 P. M
Wed'day, " 5, 1 P. M	Wed'day, " 5, 5 P. M
Thursday, " 6, 1½ P. M	Thursday, " 6, 5½ P. M
Friday, " 7, 2½ P M	Friday, " 7, 6½ P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24*

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
2 27* No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.

2 26†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........................$80 Gold.
Steerage..........................$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON..............	Lemarie
PEREIRE..............	Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS..............	Surmont
ST. LAURENT..............	Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

MANHATTAN,	MINNESOTA,
COLORADO,	NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 26†
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
CENTRAL DEPOT
No. 103 South FIFTH Street
(One door below Chesnut street).
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:

On $20..............................TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100..............................FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand
UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND
STAMPED ENVELOPES.

"CONVICT NO. 3942."

Strange Story of an English Criminal.

The London *News* says:—In the appendix to the 29th report on public petitions, just issued, there appears "the humble petition of John Parsons, a convict, No. 3942, under sentence in Pentonville prison," which was presented to the house by Mr. Denman. When nineteen years old, on the 20th day of October, 1854, he was sentenced at the Birmingham quarter sessions to fifteen years transportation for house-breaking. He served the first portion of his term in jail, in England, and in March, 1857, was transported to the convict settlement in western Australia, where he served four years and a half in the convict prison. He then received a ticket-of-leave, and worked as servant to the brother of Colonel Henderson, the commandant of the prison, for two years and a half, and then left with a certificate for good conduct, and obtained a pardon for the remainder of his term. Afterwards he lost the document granting his pardon, but he believed that it contained a condition that he might go to any part of her Majesty's dominions, except to the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, until the expiration of the term of his sentence. Being desirous of remaining in Australia, he went to Adelaide, where he was, immediately on his arrival, recognized by the police as a pardoned convict, and taken before a bench of magistrates, who told him he must leave Adelaide within seven days or they would send him to prison for three years. He produced to them his pardon, and was told by one of the magistrates that it was of no use to him there, that he must go back to England, and that, if he wanted the means to do so, he should be supplied with them. Not wishing to infringe the terms of his pardon, he applied to a captain to be carried to Melbourne, but the captain declined on the ground that if he took a prisoner he would be liable to a penalty of £100. Before the seven days had elapsed, and to avoid the threatened imprisonment, he embarked in a vessel bound to Singapore. There, on landing, he was told by the police that, being a discharged convict, he had no right to come. He produced his pardon, but was told they did not care for that, and that he could not remain. Thereupon he hired himself to a Dutch vessel, the Valvis, bound for London, at which port he arrived in March, 1863. He returned to Birmingham, where he resided about nine months, was recognized by the police, who knew that the term of his sentence had not expired, but that he had received a conditional pardon. Then he went from Birmingham to reside in Worcester with his wife, and on the 3d of February, 1866, was arrested there on a charge of being illegally at large. He was committed for trial without bail, found guilty before the Hon. Baron Pigott at the ensuing Worcester Lent assizes, and at the following assizes was brought up for judgment before the Hon. Mr. Justice Keating, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. His solicitor has since memorialized Mr. Secretary Walpole without success, and he now prayed the House to take the case of the unfortunate convict into consideration.

Refraction of Light.—Dr. Gladstone lately presented at the Royal Institution of London the results of some new researches relating to the refractive indices of different substances, showing how the index varies with temperature. By means of an electric lamp he threw the yellow line in the spectrum of the metal sodium on a screen, and used a hollow prism filled with the oil of nutmeg as the refracting medium. This oil was selected because its temperature is very readily changed, but any other oil will answer the purpose. The prism was fixed at its angle of minimum deviation, and the position of the yellow band of the spectrum was marked by a strip of black paper. On stirring the oil with heated metallic rods its temperature was increased and the yellow sodium line was shown to be less refracted than before. He had tried a vast number of liquids, and hence concludes that all liquids have their index of refraction diminished by heat. He had also turned his attention to solids, but on finding that the refractive index of crown glass was not changed by heat he discontinued his investigation; but Fizean of France had since discovered that in nearly all cases the refractive index of solids is increased by heat, the two exceptions noted by him being crown glass, which is not altered, and fluor spar, which has its refractive power diminished by heat. Dr. Gladstone and the Rev. Pelham Dale, while experimenting together, had discovered one optical property which was constant under varying temperatures and common to solid, liquid, and gaseous conditions, namely, the specific refractive energy; that is to say, the refractive index, minus one, divided by the density. The specific energy multiplied by the atomic weight, of a body will give it its refraction equivalent. Tables had been computed by the lecturer showing the atomic weights of various elementary substances and their corresponding refractive equivalents, which were then exhibited. Compound bodies generally possess the mean refracting power of their constituents. By experiment it was shown that on mixing spirits and water the resulting liquid gives a little more refraction than either of these substances before mixture, owing to a slight contraction in bulk when spirits and water are mixed, the increased refraction being due entirely to increased density. The most general law arrived at from these researches is that the refraction equivalent of any substance (whether a mixture or a true chemical compound) is the sum of the refractive equivalents of its constituents. The substance of greatest dispersive power now known is melted phosphorus. Next to it stands oxychloride of vanadium, then follows sulphur. It might be asked why some substances, such as Iceland spar, are double refracting? Dr. Gladstone believed such substances have different degrees of tension in different directions. The atoms may be more free to move in one way than in another, so that in one direction they offer more resistance to the passage of light. Consequently on dissolving such substances the property of double refraction should disappear. Such on experiment is found to be the fact, the solutions of such crystals give only one image, which is about the mean of the two seen in the solid. One of the most beautiful experiments made by Dr. Gladstone was the formation of ice flowers. A slab of ice cut parallel to the plane of freezing was placed in front of the electric light, and greatly magnified by means of a lens. As the ice began to melt the flowers began to appear, growing like stars on the screen. As they were enlarged a circle or oval appeared in the middle of each star. These beautiful and symmetrical flowers become visible because water refracts light differently from ice. But as water between 32 and 39 degrees Fahrenheit is less dense, and consequently occupies less space than the ice from which it is made, a vacuum is formed in the middle of each star by virtue of the melting ice, which is the cause of the circular or oval appearances.

A Caution to Practical Jokers.—The following amusing story appears in the Paris *Moniteur*:—"A ludicrous practical joke was lately played at a hamlet called Yseron, in a mountain district near Lyons. In this hamlet there lived a harmless idiot, of herculean stature, who habitually did a good day's work in the fields, but was a standing butt for village pleasantry, and was commonly called the 'innocent.' One day some young men told the 'innocent' that a neighbor was dead, and that he would have to join with others in sitting up all night to watch the corpse. He made no objection, and was introduced into a cottage where a man simulating death was stretched on a bed. The outline of his face, seen through a sheet thrown over it, formed a ghastly spectacle, which, when once seen, is never forgotten. Two candles, and some pots of incense were placed at the head of the bed. The party sat round for some time in solemn silence, the idiot behaving with as much propriety as any one else. But one by one the others slipped away, and the 'innocent' was left alone in the death chamber. The intention was that the corpse should jump up, walk about, and frighten him out of his poor stock of wits. The conspirators remained within a few yards of the cottage to watch the working of the plot. In less than a quarter of an hour they heard piercing screams, and, holding their sides already with anticipated laughter, they rushed to the cottage to mock at their victim. But as they neared the door they found, to their surprise, that the howling voice was not that of the 'innocent,' but of their comrade, who had agreed to personate the dead man. When they entered they found the 'innocent' beating the 'corpse' with a broken flail, and but for timely succor the part which he had undertaken to play in joke would have been sadly earnest. When he jumped up from his grave clothes the "innocent,' instead of being frightened, said coolly, 'Dead man, lie still,' and proceeded to belabor him with a force which the joker was utterly incapable of resisting."

Great Bridge Over the Ohio River.—The iron railway bridge now in course of construction between Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., will be just one mile in length. It will have 24 spans, two of these will be 370 feet each, and six 245·5 feet each. Excepting on the longest spans, the rails will be placed on the tops of the girders, these being of the class known as the Fink truss. A description of the truss is here quoted from a paper on "American Iron Bridges," read by Mr. Colburn before the London Institution of Civil Engineers. "In this bridge a pair of diagonal tension bars connect the foot of the principal strut or 'king-post' in each truss with the ends of the top chord. This pair of diagonal bars supports one of the whole weight of the truss and its load. Each half span is subdivided by a strut and two diagonal tension bars extend, one to the nearest end of the top chord, and the other to the top of the centre post. Each quarter span is again subdivided into eighths, and these again, for spans greater than 100 feet, into sixteenths. In a truss of this kind, having 16 panels, the weight of the bottom of the strut nearest to either of the piers is distributed as follows:—Calling the weight one, one-half is transferred directly through a tension-rod to the nearest end of the top-chord, and thus upon the pier. The other half is carried to the top of the second strut from the pier, and is received at the bottom of that strut by a pair of tension-rods, which subdivide this half between them, one-fourth being taken directly to the nearest pier, while the other fourth is transferred to the top of the strut at the quarter span. This fourth is again subdivided at the foot of this strut, one-eighth being transmitted through a tension-rod to the nearest pier, while the other eighth passes to the top of the middle strut of the whole span, and is received at the foot of this strut by the main tension rods, which thus transmit one-sixteenth of the original load to each pier. Thus the weight at the foot of the first strut from the end of the truss, is distributed as follows:—One-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one-sixteenth, or in all fifteen-sixteenths of that weight reach the top of the nearest pier through four converging sets of tension rods, while the remaining sixteenth reaches the opposite pier, after having been first brought to the foot of the centre strut, through the intervention of three separate systems of tension bars. With the exception of the load at the foot of the centre strut, which load is transmitted directly to the piers, the loads at the bottom of the vertical struts are more or less subdivided in the manner just described, before reaching the ends of the truss." The estimated cost of this bridge, which is to be completed by September 1, 1869, is $1,000,000. The Chief Engineer of the work is Mr. Alfred Fink, and the Assistant Engineer, Mr. F. W. Vaughan.

The Most Magnificent Table in the World.—The *Evenement Illustre*, of Paris, gives the following details of the silver table ordered for the Sultan. The price will be nearer 4,000,000 francs than 3,000,000 francs, as originally stated. The designs are composed from the ideas and advice of M. Agop, sent by the Sultan to Paris for that purpose, and are splendid. The middle or centre piece represents a Moorish palace two feet six inches high; there are two end pieces, representing fountains, two triumphal arches, and two end pieces for flowers, all to be executed in the Alhambra style, in massive silver. The length of the table will be about one hundred and forty-eight feet by about sixteen feet broad. Besides the actual cost of the table, a sum of 2,000,000 francs is destined for the purchase of linen, glassware, accompanying furniture, etc. Such a magnificent *tout ensemble* has probably never before been manufactured.

—Captain Coles, of the British ship-of-war Eurydice, has been committed for trial in Calcutta, on the charges of attempting to murder, abetment of murder, and criminal intimidation.

Louise, the heroine who danced the can-can on M. Mabille's kettledrums, is only exiled to Asnieres.

—Betty Rigl doesn't dance this weather.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. [illegible] Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after MONDAY, May 25, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office. No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't,
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10¾

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
2·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
9·08 A. M., Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 6·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10¾ General Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,

S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets,

Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2¾] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEO S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

2 25† JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·45 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 2½ General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. [illegible] CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation ... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail ... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express ... 3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express ... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra, 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,

From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15¾ Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8½ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street ... 5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco ... 6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street ... 10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield ... 1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,
Leaves Vine street ... 7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic ... 4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3½ D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1½ General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

August 6, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture comprising—Suit handsome walnut parlor furniture covered with hair cloth; 2 handsome walnut chamber suits, mahogany piano-forte, sideboards, extension tables, China and glassware, beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses, desks and office furniture, refrigerators, handsome Brussels and other carpets, etc. [8 4 2t

FIRE-PROOF SAFE.—by order of Executor, superior Fire-Proof Safe, made by Farrell & Herring.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No 2014 Arch street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FINE CARPETS, EVANS & WATSON FIRE-PROOF SAFE, ETC.

On Wednesday morning,

August 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2014 Arch street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising: Elegant velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; rosewood piano forte; fire-proof safe; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; walnut parlor and chamber furniture; oak sitting-room furniture; beds and bedding; dining-room furniture; China; glass; plated ware; kitchen furniture, etc.

Catalogues will be ready at the auction store on Tuesday.

The furniture can be examined early on the morning of sale. [8 3 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRST LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday Morning,

Aug. 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [7 29 7t

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.,

On Friday Morning,

Aug. 7, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit. [7 29 10t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 12¾

SALE OF 900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

August 6, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc. Also, a large line of Women's, Misses, and Children's City made goods. [8 1 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 1000 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., FOR FALL OF 1868,

By Catalogue, on credit,

On Wednesday,

August 12, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found an attractive assortment of new and desirable goods for the approaching season. 8 3 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

Brooklyn, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store. No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuth s3m

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 5¾ No. 434 RACE Street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 422 VINE Street.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET,

Has a large assortment of

MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk Velvet, Felt Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. 8 16¾

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 8 4¾

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2¾

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Philadelphia, January 25, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—

S. Morris Wain, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

KIDNAPPING.

The Case of a Bride Immured in the Trenton Lunatic Asylum—She is Discharged by the Courts.

From the N. Y. Times of this morning.

When Charles Reade's celebrated novel of "Very Hard Cash," first appeared in *All-the-Year-Round*, the medical faculty of England became so indignant that Mr. Dickens thought it necessary to state in his periodical that he was not responsible for the opinions of writers, whose serial stories were published by him. Physicians then scouted the idea that any sane person would be kept by the manager of an asylum in his institution; but subsequent relations have only shown that truth is stranger than fiction; that scenes such as pictured in Mr. Reade's work had actually occurred, where parties, through the jealousy of friends, had been imprisoned in asylums and kept there until such time as it was thought necessary they should be released.

One such case would seem to have taken place in New Jersey within the past few weeks, and if the assertions made by counsel remain unexplained, the statements, with certain facts, show that a flagrant and wilful violation of the freedom of the subject had been committed. One could not have thought it possible that in this age any sane person could have been "cribbed, cabined, and confined" in a lunatic asylum, but the matters which came to light yesterday on the hearing of an application for a writ of habeas corpus showed too plainly the falseness of that supposition, for Dr. Buttolph, the keeper of the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, made affidavit that he had under his charge a Mrs. Frances J. Merrit, whom he believes not insane, but had kept her there because the usual formalities of law for her admission had been gone through. The Mrs. Merrit in question was the widow of the late William Morton. On the 4th of July last, she thought it best to change her condition, but at that time her troubles seemed to have commenced. She got married to Colonel H. D. Merrit, a young gentleman of twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, rather low in stature, but good looking. Five days after she left her home at the request of her brother, Edward Livingston Price, who had her conveyed in a carriage to the Bergen County Poor House, thence she was taken to Hackensack, where a jury was empaneled under commission. Without friends to defend or notice being given to her husband, she was declared insane, and was next transferred to the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, where she was discovered by her husband, who had learned of her detention there from a friend. When the matter came before Judge Bedle, at the Hudson Court-house yesterday, Mr. Gilchrist, on behalf of her relatives, opposed her discharge for the present on the ground that a new trial was to be had, at which the husband was expected to be present. Senator Winfield and Mr. Scudder, on the part of the lady, opposed this delay, on the ground that it was harrowing to her feelings to be thus kept in confinement, and read a letter from a Mrs. Thiffen, a friend to Mrs. Merrit, which stated that she was undoubtedly of sound mind. On the other side there were two affidavits read, one from Mrs. Merrit's mother, and the other from Mr. Zabriskie, the family physician, stating that the woman had been for some time insane; and it was argued that none could tell so well as those two the state of the lady's mind. Counsel for the applicant pointed out an irregularity in the proceeding before the Chancellor, and on this ground the Judge charged that the lady's committal was not regular, and she should be discharged. The matter thus rests for the present, but the question of her sanity will be again tried before a jury.

VENEZUELA.

The Civil War Not Yet Ended—The Navy Loyal to Falcon.

We are in receipt of advices from Porto Cabello to the 10th of July.

Contrary to general expectation, the capture of Caraccas, the formation of a new government, and the desertion of the cause of Falcon by large numbers of his former friends and supporters have not brought the war to an end. Falcon, though an exile in the island of Curacoa, still claims to be the President of Venezuela, thus refusing to acknowledge the revolution, and indicating his purpose to recover his lost power if possible. The only town held by the Falconists is Porto Cabello, to which General Burgnal escaped after the capture of Caraccas by the revolutionary army. Burgnal has fortified the town, but the garrison does not number more than five hundred men. General Monagas was marching on Porto Cabello with a large force, and by latest accounts was at Valencia, about forty miles from Porto Cabello. The Venezuelan navy remains loyal to Falcon's cause. Two of the three war steamers are at Porto Cabello, and will join in the defense of that place, should Monagas attack it. The other is engaged in blockading the port of La Guayra. Should Burgnal hold out at Porto Cabello, the possession of the navy will give a great advantage to the Falconists, as they will be able to blockade the ports. The blockade of La Guayra has already caused great alarm among the inhabitants. The new Government is sadly in want of money, Falcon having left the treasury completely empty. Efforts are being made to obtain a loan, but in the meantime public creditors find it impossible to get a settlement of their claims. The case is not any better with Burgnal at Porto Cabello, who finds it difficult to feed his troops without levying forced contributions upon the merchants and other towns people. At Porto Cabello trade is at a complete stand still, and there being no business the commercial rooms have been closed. A few vessels with cargoes have arrived from Europe, which had to be unloaded by soldiers, hired for the purpose from the military authorities, as all the able-bodied men of the place have been made soldiers of.

The Death of General Charles G. Halpine.

The New York *World* of this morning says:—

Dr. Swann, the physician who resides in the Astor House, and was called in to attend Gen. Halpine medically, made the following statement to our reporter:—

I understood that General Halpine came to the Astor House on Saturday afternoon, having missed the Long Branch boat, as I have understood, and secured room No. 130, to which he retired soon after. He passed a very bad night on Saturday night, and was much disturbed. On Sunday afternoon he was no better, and sent the hotel servant to the apothecary with a prescription signed "Whitney, M. D.," for a quantity of chloroform—a pint of chloroform. The servant came to me to know if it was proper to get such a large quantity of the drug for General Halpine. I gave him a prescription for one drachm of chloroform, and half an ounce of alcohol. This quantity did not suit the General, and between 6 and 7 o'clock on the same evening, General Halpine sent for a pint of chloroform to Hudnut's drug store, which was given him. I was sent for to attend the deceased between 8 and 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, and going to room No. 130, found General Halpine in the bed insensible. I then endeavored to resuscitate him, and succeeded partially in doing so. He was struggling a great deal when I found him, and his face was almost livid, with a very weak pulse. He was in a state of collapse; he was cold, and his breathing was short and stertorous, and his outward appearance betokening great interior excitement. He had inhaled so much chloroform that his resuscitation was but partial, and he died a little after 12 o'clock midnight of Sunday. He never spoke during that time, and did not recognize any one. There were in his room four vials labelled chloroform, with Hudnut's name upon the labels, besides the pint bottle, which had no label and contained from a quarter to a third of the original quantity, the bottle having contained a pound, or pint of chloroform. The other vials were empty, and had originally in them from one to three ounces each of chloroform. In the army half an ounce to an ounce of chloroform is deemed sufficient to inhale while taking off a leg or arm. More than that will produce death if inhaled from a towel. General Halpine had inhaled the drug from towels which he had saturated and applied to his nostrils evidently. I could not tell what state General Halpine was in when he applied the drug. It was possible that he was laboring from extreme nervous and mental excitement at the time, and he probably applied the chloroform to allay the pain and nervousness.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning pays the following well-deserved tribute to General Halpine's memory:—

"In almost everything that General Halpine has written there is an unmistakable mark of genius. His best poems were written on the spur of the moment, and bear the impress of a mind ardent, impulsive, and full of the spirit of poesy. The last production of the gifted writer was the poem which he read last Wednesday at the festival held at Jones' Wood, to commemorate the heroism and patriotism of the Irish soldiers who fell in the late war for the Union. It was read as only Miles O'Reilly could read his own productions, and evoked cheer after cheer from the great multitude of his countrymen who had gathered to bear it. Socially, General Halpine was warm-hearted, generous, genial, fond of company, and ever ready to give or take a joke. He was a kind friend, a tender, loving husband, an affectionate father, and a useful citizen. In losing him a thousand friends lose one whose place it will be hard to fill, and his widow and children a husband and father without whose presence for many, many long days the fireside will be dark and gloomy.

WASHINGTON.

The Trouble in the City Councils.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* telegraphed last night as follows:—

"The ridiculous contention between the conservative and radical factions of the Washington City Councils still continues with unabated violence. This evening, at the regular meeting of the two Boards, another disgraceful scene of strife was witnessed. When the members of the Board of Aldermen had all assembled, Mr. Richards, the radical President, took the chair, and Mr. Moore, the conservative President, placed a chair beside him, and called Mr. A. Lloyd to preside. Mr. Lloyd ascended the platform, wrested the gavel from the hands of Mr. Richards, and proceeded to call the Board to order. Quite a scuffle ensued between the rival presidents, during which Mr. Richards called loudly upon his big brother, Superintendent of Police Richards, to arrest his antagonist, but the Superintendent heeded not the appeal. Whenever the radical President attempted to speak his conservative rival battered the desk furiously with his gavel and silenced him with noise. When the conservative wing of the Board adjourned the radical secretary took no notice of their leaving the chamber and made no record of the adjournment. No radical member objected to the transaction of business on account of there being no quorum, and the roll was not called. By this sharp practice the conservative members were present, so far as was shown by the minutes, and bills of the utmost importance to the citizens were passed without a quorum, among them the tax bill. The Board of Aldermen is composed of fourteen members; seven radicals act together and one radical works with the six conservatives. When the conservative wing is absent there is no quorum, but the radicals have announced their intention to proceed with legislation without a quorum and get Congress to legalize their action hereafter.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Revolutionists Inactive—Victims of Baez.

Advices from St. Domingo city, to July 20, say:—

I have to report the inactivity of the leaders of the revolution, who strangely remain idle along the Haytien frontier, giving no signs of energy and no encouragement to the thousands ready to aid and assist them. Baez has profited immensely from this unaccountable respite offered him by President Cabral and partisans, and has adopted many tyrannical measures to strengthen his administration. As usual, he has resorted to renewed persecutions, and even ladies are again to be counted among the objects of his enmity. Senora Francisca Santana, wife of Colonel Linares, and the widow Evangelista Fauleau are to be added to the list of his victims, since they have been imprisoned here by his orders. A number of distinguished Dominicans have been sent into exile within the last ten days, all on account of the jealousy and ill-will of the President. I give the names of a few, to wit:—General Curiel, of Santiago; Colonels Chala and Aguerrero, Captain Santin, and citizens Castillos and Santa Maria.

Thaddeus Stevens' Health.

The Washington *Chronicle* of yesterday says:—"The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is still in this city, at his residence on Capital Hill. He is in a quite feeble state of health, but hopes to take his departure for Lancaster on Thursday next. To a friend who called on him yesterday he expressed doubt as to whether he should be able to return to the Capitol at the next meeting of Congress, but manifested no anxiety on the subject, save that he would fain live to see the noble principles of the Republican party, in their purity, triumph over the obstacles and resistance now opposing them. He is at present confined to his bed, but on his visitor's entrance he had an attendant to prop him up with pillows, and conversed with much interest and animation on public affairs. His engrossing thought appears to be the triumph of the Republican party, not in its organization merely, but also in the just principles which give it its vitality. Especially does he earnestly long for the preservation of the party from the malign influences of the selfish or corrupt men who always attach themselves to the ruling political organization. He spoke for some minutes with great earnestness, animation, and eloquence, deeply impressing his listener with the depth and sincerity of his interest in the public welfare of the country and the success of those principles of which he has been so constant and unswerving an advocate.

Another of the Benninghoff Robbers Secured.

The Pittsburg *Chronicle* of last evening says:—We have already given the particulars of the arrest of George Miller, Louis Welde, and John Shoflart, parties charged with having been connected with the great Benninghoff robbery. On Saturday last, another arrest was made by the detectives who have had the matter in hand, the accused having been one of Benninghoff's hired men at the time the robbery was committed. It is stated that the man referred to was in the conspiracy, and gave the necessary information as to the place where the money could be found, the movements of the members of the family, and such other points as were requisite to make the enterprise a success. Officer Hague, through whose instrumentality the arrests have been made, has not yet returned home from Canada, and the success of his mission there has not yet transpired. The parties now confined in the jail at Franklin will have a hearing on Wednesday next, at which time it is expected the particulars of the robbery will be fully developed.

Singular Suicide in Cleveland.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says:—"At about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when the office of the *Wacheter am Erie*, Michigan street, was opened, the body of Charles Schneider was discovered partly suspended by a cord thrown over an interior door. It appeared that the man was determined on self-destruction, for he had accomplished his purpose with some difficulty. A cord of small rope had been tied around his neck, and then a knot made on the other end. The deceased then got on a chair, threw the end of the rope over a door scarcely higher than his head, shut the door, and the knot in the rope thus making it fast, he stepped off the chair. When found he was quite dead. One foot was still on the chair, the other being within three or four inches of the floor."

—Count de Murat Murinais, who lives at the Chateau de Fontiosier, near Valence, having offered to his Holiness Pius IX the arm-chair which Pius VI had used in his prison, has just received from the Pope a letter of thanks, accompanied by a portrait of the Holy Father, and an autographic communication according some spiritual favors to the Count's family.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Assault and Battery and Interfering with an Officer—Assaulting Ladies—A Brave Fellow—An Egg Thief—Suspicious—An Ungrateful Man—Stealing Lead Pipe.

—Michael McShields was arrested yesterday at Huntingdon and Salmon streets, for committing an assault and battery on a gentleman named Johnson. A policeman arrested the offender, and while conducting him to the Station, was interfered with by one Michael Hilovan, who was also secured and locked up. Alderman Neill gave them a hearing, and held the former in $1200 bail, and the latter in $800 bail to answer.

—During an alarm of fire last evening two men, in running down Broad street, stopped at the steps of a residence near Locust street and grabbed hold of two ladies who were sitting there. They then attempted to drag them off the step, when Lieutenant Connolly stepped up and nabbed the ruffians. Alderman Swift held them to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

—Herman Hibler is a German and a peddler of a patent silver-plating fluid. Yesterday, in the course of his business, he dropped into a store on Lombard street, near Sixteenth, which was attended by a lady, who refused to buy any of the article, whereupon, she alleges, he used insulting language to her and finally struck her over the head with a cane which he carried. He then left the place, but was subsequently taken into custody and held for trial by Alderman Patchel.

—John McClevin is the name of a man who took a fancy to a box of eggs this morning, in Dock street market, and after manœuvring for a little while, picked up the box and was making off when he was halted and handed over to the custody of a policeman. Alderman Carpenter committed him to answer.

—John White and Richard Walt yesterday walked into the store of Myers & Co., on Market street, above Eleventh, with a 50 pound keg of white lead, which they offered for sale. Being suspicious, the attendant sent for Reserve Hill, who not being satisfied with the explanation given him, arrested them. They then criminated one another, and on being given a hearing before Alderman Beitler were sent below for a further hearing.

—Robert Cowan is a man who works about the Avenue Drove Yard. Yesterday he helped a drover to feed his cattle, and it being customary to give a trifle or so for such assistance, Robert asked for some change. The drover handed him a quarter, and in pulling out that amount, drew out a package of $20 bills, amounting to $100, which fell to the ground without his observation. After going a short distance, the drover discovered his loss, and returning saw Robert making rapid strides for a barn. He followed, but lost sight of him. Robert, however, turned up during the night in a drunken state, and on being questioned, admitted having picked up the money, and told where it was. $95 was recovered, when the drover refused to prosecute.

—Isaac Borkhardt yesterday afternoon obtained the keys of an unoccupied house on Fifth street, below Catharine, and not returning in the usual space of time, a gentleman went to look after him, and in a few moments observed him running across an open lot. Being pursued, he came to, and on examination, a quantity of lead pipe was found secreted under his clothing. Alderman Tittermary sent him to prison for trial.

MEETING OF THE BAR TO TAKE ACTION ON THE DEATH OF CHARLES BUCKWALTER.—The members of the Philadelphia Bar held a meeting at noon to-day, in the Supreme Court room, to take action on the death of Charles Buckwalter. The meeting was called to order by Judge Read, elected Chairman on motion of Judge Ludlow. Messrs. Henry M. Dechert and A. Coppee Mitchell, on motion of Bradford Dwight, were elected Secretaries.

The chairman spoke in a feeling manner of the deceased, and was followed by Mr. Richard Ludlow, who spoke of the noble and manly qualities of the deceased, stating that he was but twenty-eight years of age at the time of his decease, being a graduate of the Central High School and the University of Pennsylvania. As a friend he was true and faithful; as a citizen, an honor to the city and a worthy member of the bar. He then presented the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the bar of Philadelphia have heard with sincere regret and deep sorrow of the death of Mr. Charles Buckwalter.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish the memory of our departed brother, who by his varied literary attainments, high legal learning, and sterling integrity of character had established for himself a solid reputation, and whose qualities both of head and heart commanded the respect, secured the confidence, and won the affection of all who knew him.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Buckwalter the community has lost one of her best and most useful citizens, and the country a zealous patriot.

Resolved, That we offer to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy at the sad loss they have been called upon to sustain.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning, and attend his funeral.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting, and a committee of five gentlemen of the Bar, be appointed by the Chair to transmit to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions.

Mr. George W. Biddle seconded the resolutions, and spoke in a fervent manner of Mr. Buckwalter. The deceased had studied law in his office, and was a rising young man of rare literary attainments, promising to take the first rank at the bar.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the chairman appointed as the committee, Hon. Judge Ludlow, George W. Biddle, T. Bradford Dwight and Richard Ludlow.

On motion, adjourned.

THE UNION BANKING COMPANY was incorporated by an enactment made during the last session of the Legislature of this State. Its authorized capital is $1,000,000. The Company has become established at the northeast corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets. Under the State charter it will transact business as a bank, and possessing therewith certain special privileges that will prove of advantage to the business community. The Company will receive deposits, attend to collections, negotiate discounts, and will conduct business as other banking establishments, the late Cashier of the Union National Bank, N. C. Musselman, Esq., is President of the new company, and Mr. E. F. Moody, late Cashier of the National Bank, is Vice-President. Having engaged for a lifetime in all the various details of the banking business, these gentlemen will bring practical experience into use, which will be found of much advantage to our citizens.

THE RECORDER'S DETECTIVES AT WORK.—On the 25th of July the house of Mr. John Fox, No. 1542 Thompson street, was entered by burglars and robbed of two gold watches and one silver watch, two revolvers, a meerschaum pipe, a valuable collection of coins, and a number of other articles. On Saturday morning last information was received at the Recorder's office of the affair, and Officers Smith and Franklin proceeded to work up the case. They arrested a man named William H. Fisher, alias Reddy, and on searching him at the Recorder's office found a number of pawnbrokers' tickets, which led to the recovery of some of the articles. They also found on him a jimmy, nippers, skeleton keys, and other burglars' tools, completely proving his character. The Recorder committed him for a further hearing to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

MISSING.—E. Beggs, Esq., formerly a captain in the Railroad and Transportation Service of the Department of the Tennessee, left the Ashland House, where he has been boarding, about three weeks since, and has not been heard of since by his friends, who suspect that he has met with foul play. It is but just to say that the hotel proprietor entertains no such fears.

DEATH IN A POLICE STATION.—Yesterday afternoon the police of the Fifth District picked up a woman in a state of intoxication, with a baby in her arms. The child was taken to its home in the rear of No. 1938 Sansom street, and the mother to the Station. She was placed in a cell, when she laid down. This morning, on opening the door, she was found to be dead. Coroner Daniels was notified to hold an inquest.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Pacific Railroad Managers Approved.

Forthcoming Statement of the Public Debt—Reports of Indian Agents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.

Progress of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Secretary Browning yesterday transmitted to the President of the United States a report, dated July 16, of the Commissioners—Messrs. Thomas J. Hanley, Frank Denver, and S. D. Smith—appointed to examine and report upon the section of twenty miles of the road and telegraph line of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, commencing at the termination of the 158th mile, and ending at the termination of the 78th mile last of the initial point at Sacramento, California. The Commissioners represent said section ready for present service, completed and equipped as a first-class railroad, and that the telegraph line is completed for the same distance.

The Secretary of the Interior recommends the acceptance of the report, and the issue to the Railroad Company of the bonds due them under the act of Congress, and of the patents for lands due on the said section, as the Company has paid the Commissions the *per diem* and mileage due them on account of their examination.

The President has approved of the recommendations, and directed the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury to carry them into effect.

The Public Debt.

The statement of the public debt on the 1st instant will probably be issued to-morrow from the Treasury Department.

No Troubles with the Indians.

The following despatch was received this morning by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:—

ELLSWORTH, Kansas, Aug. 3.—I have just arrived from Larned; saw the Arrapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, and Camanches, and have arranged everything satisfactorily. I apprehend no trouble. Will send full reports by mail.

(Signed) THOMAS MURPHY, Supt.

FROM BOSTON.

Another Competitive Drill.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Captain Fenan, of the Montgomery Guard, has challenged the New York Webster Guard to a second drill for the champion flag. If accepted, it is to take place within three months, at some point between New York and Boston, the judges both to be chosen from the regiment with which either company is connected, and to be parties whose family ties will not prejudice their decision.

Captain Fenan also publishes a communication addressed to a Major Eagan, criticising and denying many statements of the latter in his card relating to the recent competitive drill, of which he was referee.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 110⅞; Reading, 98⅝; Canton Company, 47; Erie 59½; Cleveland and Toledo, 10⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109⅝; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 86⅝; New York Central, 130⅝; Illinois Central, 149; Cumberland preferred, 129; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 93½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 110⅞; do. 1865, 112⅝; new issue, 108⅝; do. 1867, 108⅞; 10-40s, 108⅝. Gold, 145. Money, 3@4 per cent. Exchange, 109¾@110.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R....130⅝	Chi. and R.I. R....111¼
N.Y. and E. R....59⅝	Tol. & Wabash R....49¼
Ph. and Rea. R....92¼	Mil. and St. P.com 75
Mich. S.and N. I. R. 86⅝	Adams Express Co. 52¼
Cle. and Pitt.R....87⅝	Wells' Fargo....26
Chi. and N. W. com.81⅝	U. S. Express....45⅝
Chi.and N.W.pref...81½	Tennessee 6s, new.. 63⅜
Pitts. F.W.and Chi. R. R....109⅝	Gold....146⅛
	Market unsettled.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"Railway shares opened steady with the exception of Erie, which was pressed for sale, and declined to 62⅜. The recently announced changes in the management of the road, and the election of Mr. Tweed to the direction, has created great distrust of the stock, and hence the desire to sell. The report that Mr. Steward and Mr. Banker had been elected Directors gave confidence to holders that something would be done to improve the property, but up to the present moment it is understood that they have not accepted the position offered them, and have not attended any meeting of the Board. The street are so well educated as to Erie that it is impossible to get the bulk of street operators to buy or sell it. The common stock is worthless except for the purpose of delivery. Its broad gauge costing from 12 to 15 per cent. more for operating expenses than the New York Central, will always be a source of great weakness to the property, and it needs to be reconstructed in this as well as in other respects. Its finances appear to have been managed on the same principles as did Sir Morton Peto's, and the road now has leases, bonds and preferred stock to the amount of nearly $45,000,000 ahead of the common stock. This not being enough to satisfy them, the late issue of $7,000,000 more common stock was made; and although the suits are all settled, the stock is in bad odor with speculators and money lenders who see no future for the road that makes the stock a purchase at any price as an investment. The whole market declined in sympathy with Erie; New York Central sympathized most, selling at 130¾. The Western shares were off from it from ½ to ¼ per cent., but were not pressed for sale. Northwestern shares continued in request on the large increase of earnings for July, which are 26 per cent. over last year. Rock Island was in demand on the announcement that the dividend would be paid in cash, and that the suits were virtually settled. The market closed unsettled and weak on Erie and New York Central, and steady on the Western shares, with the exception of Cleveland and Pittsburg, which declined to 86."

—The New York *Herald* says:—

"On the Stock Exchange the great feature of the day was a sharp raid on Erie, which resulted in a decline of 6½; but the indications are that this is merely what is known in Wall street as 'a scoop' preliminary to a bull movement in the stock, and those who sacrifice their Erie at the current figures will soon find that they have been cleverly victimized by a combination of unscrupulous speculators, whose immediate object is to shake all the stock they can out of the hands of weak holders, and at the same time to increase the 'short' interest. The signs now are that the raid has spent its force, and that a quick reaction will succeed. Rock Island was firm throughout in consequence of the withdrawal or dismissal of all the lawsuits against the company, and the probability, therefore, of the transfer books being removed to this city and of the dividend already declared being paid in cash instead of printed promises to pay. The Erie raid took the street entirely by surprise, and the real firmness of the market was shown in the stubbornness with which other stock yielded notwithstanding some bull cliques appeared to be in league with the Erie raiding party for the purpose of buying. There is no doubt that railway shares will be materially strengthened by what has occurred to-day, for action invariably follows reaction, and both the increased earnings of the railways and the abundant monetary facilities at the disposal of the Stock Exchange favor much higher prices. Loans on call continue to be made at three per cent. on Governments and three and four on mixed collaterals, and the banks hold a large amount of unemployed capital in excess of their reserve. The wants of the mercantile community are unimportant, and first-class commercial paper is very scarce and in request at five per cent.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Hon. S. S Cox Again Nominated.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—It is stated that the President has again tendered the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to Governor Cox, of Ohio, and is now awaiting his reply.

Before leaving for New Hampshire yesterday, Commissioner Rollins sent to the Secretary of the Treasury twenty-five names of persons to fill positions of Supervisors, under the new Internal Revenue law. They have not yet been acted upon by the Secretary.

Secretary Welles

left this morning on a tour of the naval stations on the Atlantic coast.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Afternoon Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 4—P. M.—Consols, 94¼@94⅜ for money; and 94⅜ for account. United States 5-20s, 71⅛@71¼; Erie, 40½; Atlantic and Great Western, 41.

LIVERPOOL, August 4—P. M.—Cotton heavy but prices unchanged. Advices from Manchester report the market for yarns and fabrics quiet. The provision market is quiet. Flour easier at 25s. 6d. Corn quiet and steady. Red Western Wheat, 10s. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 44s. Cheese active at 58s. Lard firm at 65s. 9d. Bacon, 49s. Naval stores firm.

ANTWERP, August 4—P. M.—Petroleum quiet and steady at 53f.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 4—P. M.—The steamship Berlin sailed to-day for Baltimore at 12·30.

Fire and Loss of Life.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 4.—A dwelling house on Walnut street, owned and occupied by a man named Tobias Hammond, was destroyed by fire last night, and a son of Mr. Hammond, aged six years, perished in the flames.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—Arrived, steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—ABOUT $100,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.—At about half-past one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the woollen and cotton factory of Mr. John Brown & Sons, situated at Moyamensing avenue and Moore street, in the First Ward. The building covers an area of 172 by 120 feet, extending East and West on Moore street 172 feet, and running North to Williamson street, a distance of 80 feet; these are three-stories high; a range of one-story buildings extends East and West along Williamson street a distance of 80 by 20 feet.

This establishment was used for the manufacture of jeans and sattinetts, the complete process being carried on in the buildings. The night hands were employed at the time of the fire, which originated in the drying-room, at the northeast corner on William street. The flames ascended to the picker and assorting room above, and thence to the remainder of the building, which was totally destroyed, with the exception of a small portion of the first and second stories of the range on Moore street, at the west end.

Mr. Brown's private residence, which was situated in the angle, escaped. The valuable machinery, stock of manufactured goods, and materials were completely destroyed. A great portion of the place could have been saved had there been a sufficient supply of water, but the basins being low, the water was wanting, and many of the companies could not throw the stream above the second story. The city is badly provided should a large conflagration occur.

The loss will exceed at least $100,000, being distributed as follows:—Buildings, $30,000; machinery, $40,000; materials and manufactured goods, $35,000; on which there is an insurance of $45,000, in the following companies:—

Royal,	$10,000
North British,	10,000
Hartford, of Connecticut,	4,000
Security, New York,	4,000
Phœnix, New York,	4,000
Manhattan, New York,	4,000
National, Boston,	3,000
Putnam, Hartford, Conn.,	3,000
Standard, New York,	3,000

The destruction of this establishment will deprive one hundred and fifty persons of employment.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—James R. Spear was arraigned before Alderman Beitler on the charge of stealing pens, etc.

J. J. Young, doing business at No. 527 Powell street, testified that 99 gross of pens had been stolen from his place on Thursday night. The door of the place was closed, but not locked.

Mr. Murphy, No. 432 Chesnut street, testified that defendant left five gross at his place to sell.

Defendant acknowledged the theft. Held in $2000 bail to answer.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—To-night there will be held a meeting by the German Republicans of this city at their old head quarters, Mechanics Hall, Third street, below Green, for the ratification of the Republican nominations—Grant and Colfax, and of the State, County, and City ticket, and to form a German Republican Campaign Club. Able speakers will address the meeting.

MEETING OF THE PRESS CLUB.—The Philadelphia Press Club will hold its regular meeting to-morrow afternoon, at the rooms on Walnut street, above Sixth. The committee will present a minute on the death of John F. McDevitt, and action will be taken on the death of Mr. Louis Morwitz, of the *German Democrat*.

AN EXCITEMENT.—An unusual excitement occurred last evening in the vicinity known as "Pluck Hill." It was caused by an explosion, which, on investigation, proved to be the blowing out of the cylinder head of the boiler at the works of Harrison Bros. on Harrison street. No further damage was sustained.

THE FIRE YESTERDAY.—The alarm at noon yesterday was caused by the burning of a stable in the rear of No. 745 Park street. It belonged to Bernard McCoy, whose loss is about $500, which is fully covered by insurance in the Fire Association.

ROBBERY.—The grocery store on the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Mariner streets, was entered last evening through a side window and robbed of a quantity of pennies.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Leh 6s.gold l....88½	100 sh Read R....bs. 47
$500 Sch N 6s '82....70	200 do....s15. 46⅝
$2000 do....bs. 70	500 do....s10. 46⅝
3 sh Sth & 6th....38	100 sh Cata Prf....32½
200 sh Leh N....21¼	100 do....s60. 32½
100 do....s60. 21¼	100 do....32⅝
100 sh Phil & E....b60. 26¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Read 6s, '44-80....94	5 sh Minehill....58⅝
10 sh Penna R....52⅞	100 sh Leh Nav....2d. 21½
2 do....c. 52⅞	100 sh Cata Pf....b30. 33
25 do....rec. 52½	100 do....b30. 33
11 do....ls. 52⅞	200 sh Read R....b30. 46⅞
5 sh Leh V R....56½	

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Cox Declines the President's Nomination.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Governor Cox Declines His Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Secretary McCulloch received a telegram this morning from ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio in response to the one sent that gentleman yesterday, requesting him to accept the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in which Mr. Cox persists in declining that office on the same grounds as before, namely, that his private business engagements will not permit him to accept the appointment.

Detached for Other Duty.

Paymaster George Plunkett has been detached from duty as purchasing paymaster at New York, and placed in waiting orders. He will be relieved by Paymaster J. C. Eldridge. Captain N. B. Harrison has been ordered to duty in charge of the hydrographic office at Washington.

Brevet Brigadier-General George A. H. Blake, Colonel of the 1st United States Cavalry, has been ordered to conduct a detachment of recruits from Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to the Military Division of the Pacific.

International Commercial Convention.

PORTLAND, Aug. 4.—The International Commercial Convention met in Portland to-day. Delegates are present from all parts of the United States, Canada, and Provinces. John Neal was chosen temporary Chairman. The Committee on Credentials reported 205 delegates already arrived, and many more expected. Hon. Samuel Merrill, Governor of Iowa, was recommended for President, with a long list of Vice-Presidents, and six Secretaries from various points of the country. A committee was appointed to wait on Governor Merrill, who appeared and assumed the chair with brief remarks. A committee was appointed on the order of business, and the Convention adjourned until this afternoon.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 4.—Cotton quiet at 30c. Flour in fair demand and advanced 10@20c.; sales of 9500 bbls. State $7·25@10·40; Western, $7·25@13·50; Southern, $9·15@15; California $10·80@12·85. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 16,000 bushels No. 1 at $2·08; white California, $2·90. Corn active and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 90,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·15@1·16 afloat, and $1·16 in store; white Western, $1·22. Oats firmer; sales of 32,000 bushels Western, 83¾c. in store, and 84c., afloat. Beef quiet. Pork steady; new Mess, $28·68¾. Lard, steady. Whisky firm at 62@65c. in bond.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 4.—Cotton dull; middlings, 30c. Flour active and higher; Howard street brands nominal and but little here; City Mills superfine, $9·50@9·75; do. extra, $11@12·50; do. family, $13@13·75; Northwestern superfine $7·50@8; extra, $8·50@9·50. Wheat firm prime red, $2·45@2·50. Corn dull; prime white, $1·30. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P.M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R ex dv 130⅝	Pitts.F.W. and Chi. R. R....109⅝
N. Y. and Erie R...57¼	Toledo & Wabash..49¼
Ph. and Rea. R....91½	Mil. & St. Paul com 75
Mich. S. and N.I. R. 86⅝	Adams Express....52¼
Cle. and Pitt. R....87⅞	Wells Fargo....26
Chi. & N.W. R. com. 81⅝	U.S. Express Co....45⅝
Chi.& N.W. R. prf.. 81⅝	Tennessee 6s new...63⅜
Chi. and R. I. R....111	Market heavy.
Gold....146⅛	

A Maryland Coal Strike.

From the Cumberland (Md.) Civilian.

For some time past the boatmen have been complaining that their pay was inadequate and that they would be compelled to cease operations. They have been receiving $1·30 per ton for transporting coal. On Tuesday last, at noon, a partial combination had been effected among those at this port and a strike was made for $1·50 per ton. The boats at Lynn's wharf would not load for less, and a general cessation of business was the result. The companies were not prepared to pay an advanced price and all shipments of coal from the mines on the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad were stopped at once. The break in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad precludes the possibility of shipments being made by rail for at least ten days, and this was doubtless taken advantage of in order to force the companies into measures. What will be the result of the strike remains yet to be seen.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRESERVED PRAIRIE GAME
AND
POTTED MEATS,
For Lunch, for Travelling, for Fishing Parties, for any parties leaving home.
ALSO,
WINES, BRANDIES, AND CORDIALS,
Of every description.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
Importers of fine Groceries, Wines, Brandies and Cordials,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18thstu3t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.